Weather

Hot today, with probable thunderstorms. The maximum temperature yesterday was 88.2 and the minimum 71.4, the figure for the corresponding day last year being 93.2 and 75.4

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Ecuador, June 19.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Nellore, June 14. Ord. 8 a.m.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Empress of Russia, June 13.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Iyo Maru, June 20.

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WOOD AND LOWDEN IN LEAD FOR NOMINATION

General And Governor Neck And Neck In G.O.P. Race

FOUR BALLOTS

Johnson Fails To Poll Expected Big Vote In First Canvass

SPROUL FOURTH

Quick Choice Likely, Unless Factions Are Very Stubborn

General Leonard Wood won the initial skirmish in the "Battle of Ballots" at the Republican National Convention in Chicago on Friday afternoon. General Wood polled 287 votes, 76 more than his closest rival for the honor of being the G. O. P. standard-bearer during the presidential campaign this Summer and Autumn.

Governor Frank Lowden of Illinois was second in the preliminary balloting, securing 211 votes on the first roll-call and 259 on the second. He gained 48 extra votes while General Wood was annexing an additional two.

Senator Hiram Johnson, of California running third, polled 133 votes on the first ballot and 146 on the second, a gain of 13.

Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania, a "dark horse," received 84 votes on the first roll-call; while Senator Harding of Ohio, looked upon as a strong possibility, was compelled to be satisfied with fifth place and 65 votes on the initial canvass of delegates.

The name of Herbert Hoover, choice of American residents in China for President, did not appear amongst the leaders on either the first or second ballots.

NEEDS ABOUT 500

It is estimated that there are in the neighborhood of 1,000 delegates at the convention, and that the winning candidate will need between 495 and 500 votes.

However, it is presumed that there have been many scattering "complimentary votes" for "favorite sons," not considered seriously enough to be cabled; and the throwing of these votes to one or the other of the leading candidates might make a spectacular difference in the final show-down.

Then, too, it is taken for granted that the usual "jockeying" and trading of alliances, typical of every national convention, are in operation on this occasion, and that it may require many ballots to make a choice.

HOOVERITES CALM

Admirers of Herbert Hoover need feel no alarm at not seeing the name of their favorite among the leaders. Very often a candidate has started with only a few votes and emerged a winner.

This is particularly liable to happen where two or three candidates are dead-locked and an "outsider" is selected as a compromise. It is entirely possible that the Hoover delegates are holding back for just such a contingency.

THREE BALLOTS IN 1916

In the Republican convention of 1916 it required only three ballots to select Judge Charles E. Hughes for President and Charles W. Fairbanks for Vice President, this team having scarcely any real or organised opposition.

They received 253½ votes on the first ballot, 328½ on the second and 949½ on the third. Judge Weeks ran second in the initial canvass, with 105 votes; and was passed by Elihu Root, with 98½ votes, on the second roll-call—but these two candidates lost practically all their supporters in the third and deciding poll.

ROOSEVELT RAN

The late Col. Theodore Roosevelt was a candidate for the nomination that year, but was eighth on the first roll-call, with 35 votes, which increased to 81 on the second but fell away to 18½ on the deciding canvass.

At the Democratic national convention of 1912, held in Baltimore, a total of 46 roll-calls were required before Woodrow Wilson was finally selected, after anxious and bitter contest on the part of adherents of Champ Clark of Missouri.

-:- The Pace-Makers -:-

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD

GOVERNOR F. LOWDEN

Senator Hiram Johnson Runs Good Third; Hoover's Name Was Not In First Five

(*Reuter's Service*)

Chicago, June 11.—Balloting at the Republican National Convention began today.

The result of the 1st ballot was:

General Leonard Wood	287
Governor Lowden, of Illinois	211
Senator Hiram Johnson	133
Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania	84
Senator Warren G. Harding (Ohio)	65

That of the second ballot:

General Wood	289
Governor Lowden	259
Senator Johnson	146

The third and fourth ballots showed little change. Balloting was adjourned until tomorrow.

CARPENTERS AND MASONS STRIKING FOR HIGHER WAGE

Police Fear Trouble As It Is Reported That Men Are Intimidated

Carpenters and masons who have been employed in the Western District of the International Settlement went on strike for higher wages yesterday. No outbreak had been reported at a late hour but the police in the Central and Bubbling Well districts were apprehensive when they received reports that the strikers were intimidating other workmen in order to compel them to leave their jobs.

The high price of rice was the reason given as a basis for the demand for an increased wage scale. No definite demands had been presented to the employers yesterday but the strikers insisted that their wages should be increased proportionately to the rise in the cost of living.

Rumors of the impending strike have been current for several days but it had been expected that action would be deferred until June 20, the time of the Dragon Boat Festival. Calling of the strike yesterday came as a surprise to police and employers alike.

FINGER PRINTS CLINCH BURGLAR

Shanghai Police Do Good Work In Arrest Of Clever Crook

Efficiency of the Shanghai Police Department's finger print department and identification bureau was an important factor in sending a Chinese burglar to prison for five years. The man was sentenced by the Mixed Court yesterday after Detective Sergeant MacDermott had presented the evidence for the police.

The burglar had robbed a number of residences occupied by foreigners in Wongkashaw Gardens, Weihaiwei Road and Range Road. In each instance he left telltale finger prints and it was soon determined that the robberies were the work of the same man.

The identification bureau and detectives got on the trail at once. When he was placed under arrest the man confessed.

ROWING CLUB BESTOWS CUPS GERMANS SEIZED

Danes And Scots Receive Trophies Thought To Have Been Melted

Shanghai's rowing cups, for many years believed to have been stolen by Germans and perhaps melted into silver bullets were brought forth at a meeting of the Rowing Club last evening and, amidst wild applause, presented to the Danish and Scotch crews who had won the recent Henli regatta.

The cups, held by German rowing crews when the war broke out, could not be found when the Teutons left town between showers some five years ago. Only recently, when the affairs of the German Bank were taken over by the Bank of China, the famous trophies were found in a vault and turned over to the Rowing Club.

On the occasion of their presentation last evening, to the winners of this year's trials, a most hilarious and successful concert and entertainment was given, under the chairmanship of Mr. E. P. Graham Barrow.

A number of unusually talented entertainers, including Messrs. Van der Berg, Laurie Burman, J. Evans, the D'Arcy Heron Band, "Happy" Stewart, Deane Wells, C. Parsons, Teddy Edwards and others, flung care to the winds and gave of their best, in order that the celebration might live in the annals of the Rowing Club, as "Cup Return Night." It was a gee-lorious affair.

Graham Barrow, toward the end of the evening, contributed his famous composition, in verse entitled "The Big Push," which, next to the restoration of the trophies, proved to be the piece de resistance of the evening.

The club promises to announce, shortly, its plans for the immediate and middle-distant future.

E. D. B.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang Leaves For Japan

After his arduous labor for the Constitutionalist cause in Canton for the last three years, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, veteran statesman, left yesterday for Japan to take a much needed rest. His trip to the islands has no political significance.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi has been entrusted with the work of resuming the peace negotiation with the North and Dr. Wu felt that his presence in Shanghai is not urgent and decided to take a vacation.

'BIG FOUR' IS ACCUSED OF CONNIVANCE WITH ANFUS

Shanghai Liberals Playing Into Hands Of Anhwei, Says Observer

MOTIVES PURE

Is Simply Old Battle Of Great Forces In China's Domain

DR. SUN WARNED

Thought Is Expressed That Militarists Are Playing Cute Game

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER
(*Our Peking Correspondent*)

Peking, June 10.—The preliminary moves toward the opening of the internal peace conference at Shanghai must be taken not as an indication of the reuniting of the country, but as the redress of the political balance of power. It is a recasting of the forces in the old, old political struggle, with the addition of new factors.

That struggle is the old one for supremacy between the Anhui and Chihli factions of the Peiyang, or Northern military party. The new factors are the two factions of the former Canton government.

The blunt unadorned statement of the situation is that paradoxically, the liberal faction of the South appears to have elected to throw its support to the Anhui faction, now known as the Anfu Club.

By the liberal faction I mean the group headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Tang Shao-yi and General Tang Chi-yao.

The other faction of the South, that which is headed by Tsen Chun-hsuan and General Lu Yung-ting and the Southern militarists, is giving its support to the Chihli faction in the North, the anti-Anfuites, of which President Hsu Shih-chang is the nominal head and General Chang Tso-lin, Tsao Kun and Li Shun are the actual heads.

THE OLD BATTLE

The political fight has therefore cleared itself for the resumption of the old battle, plus anomalous allies. The moves of Wu Pei-fu and the other generals in and around Hunan, and the frantic haste to reopen the peace conference in Shanghai, with two delegates bidding for Peking's recognition as Canton's representatives are maneuvers in this battle.

It is Tuan Chi-jui versus Feng Kuo-chang all over again, as it has been before and since Yuan Shih-k'ai's death.

And what of the Southern

(Continued on Page 7)

PEKING NOTIFIES TOKIO MILITARY PACT IS ENDED

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, June 12.—It is reported that the Government has drawn the attention of the Japanese Legation to China's ratification of the Austrian Treaty and the withdrawal of the Allies from Siberia as reasons why the Sino-Japanese military pact should no longer remain in existence.

The Shantung Provincial Assembly has telegraphed to the Government, urging the maintenance of internal peace in order not to prejudice the plan of submitting the Shantung question to the League of Nations.

Ministry Denies Railway Grant

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, June 11.—The Ministry of Communications issues a denial of the reported signing of a contract to build a railway line in Chihli from Tsangchow to Shihchiachuang between the Tsangchow-Shihchiachuang railway company and Italian interests.

The Ministry declares is its official statement: "There is no truth whatever in that report. The said railway is under the direct control of the Ministry. No such railway company exists and no such contract was ever signed between the Ministry and any Italian interests, represented by Mr. di Villa or other Italian Nationals. The Ministry denies the whole statement."

China's Note Not Ready For Public, Says Lloyd George

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 10.—Replying to Captain Wedgwood Benn (Liberal), in the House of Commons today, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government had received a communication from China with regard to a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, but that they could not publish it at present.

Editor's Note.—The British Premier undoubtedly refers to the memorandum handed to Great Britain's representative at Peking on June 2 and reported in THE CHINA PRESS the following morning.

A fuller detailed report of the memorandum appeared in these columns on June 8, having been supplied by Reuter's correspondent at Peking.

E. I. EZRA ON WAY TO AMERICA; NEW HOTEL PROGRAM

Company Here In Expansion Of Plans For Chain Of Hostelries

MODERN CONVENIENCES

Officials To Make Study Of Administrative Features In United States

Further expansion of the program of the Shanghai Hotels Company, Ltd., which already has control of an imposing string of hotels in the Far East, is to take place soon, according to reliable information.

Mr. Edward I. Ezra, president of the company, is now on his way to America for a vacation and to consult with the architects in whose hands are the plans for the palatial hostelry to be erected on Bubbling Well Road, opposite the Race Course and negotiations are going forward for the purchase of old, or construction of new, hotels in various parts of China and Japan.

The Company now owns and operates the Astor House and Palace Hotels in Shanghai and a few days ago completed a deal whereby they became owners of the Kalee Hotel property. This property is to be transferred on June 28 but is still under three years lease to the present management.

BUY PEKING HOTEL

They also own the Grand Hotel Wagon Lits at Peking, purchased in the same week that the deal was completed for the Kalee property, have contracted for the erection of the new establishment on Bubbling Well, are planning construction of a new and thoroughly modern hotel at Hankow, are determined to enter the Hongkong field either by purchase or construction, possibly may invade Tientsin and have under consideration a hotel project at Yokohama, with possibilities of further expansion in Japan.

Mr. Ezra will land at Vancouver and go to Banff for a holiday. He will then spend two months on the Pacific Coast, much of the time in San Francisco and other California cities, and then go to Chicago to consult with Warren and Wetmore, the famous hotel architects to whom the plans for the new Bubbling Well Hotel have been entrusted. He will be joined there by Mr. E. Burrows, secretary of the Company, who will sail from Shanghai on July 31.

ON INSPECTION TRIP

Late in August Mr. Ezra and Mr. Burrows will proceed to New York, Atlantic City and other cities where the finest hotels will be inspected with a view of obtaining ideas, not alone of modern conveniences—they feel that the architects can be trusted to look after that phase of the question—but as to questions of management, organisation and the like. It is their intention that the Far Eastern chain shall be as well managed and as well kept up as any hotels in the world.

Arrangements have already been made for the beginning of construction on the new hotel on Bubbling Well Road early in 1921 and the contracts call for completion of the new hostelry within two years.

Bolshevik Gold Not Recognised

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 9.—The Daily Telegraph states that the Treasury has decided that it is impossible to have definite dealings with Bolshevik gold unless the Soviet is recognised.

Four Big Political Satellites And Chang Hsun Plan Coup For Monarchy, Says Solon

Hupeh Parliamentarian Asserts That Monarchial Restoration With Japanese Support Will Be Repeated In Near Future

The disclosure of a monarchial plot with Chang Hsun and two leading political figures each from the North and the South playing the title roles was made yesterday by Mr. C. Y. Liu, Hupeh representative of the old Parliament, in an interview given to THE CHINA PRESS.

A few hours before, Mr. Liu had led thirteen other Hupeh legislators in issuing a lengthy manifesto, denouncing the attitude of the four big Constitutionalists in Shanghai towards Parliament, stating that they will discredit any one who talks peace with the North without recognising the full rights of the old Parliament to function as a legislative body of the Republic.

Mr. Liu alleges that old Hsu, Tsen Chun-hsuan and the two ex-bandits, Chang Tso-lin and Lu Yung-ting are working hand in hand with Chang Hsun for an early restoration of a monarchial form of Government. He alleges Japanese support behind the movement and views it as only one of the many intrigues of the Nipponese militarists to disturb China and annoy its people.

HITS AT OLD HSU

"It is difficult for Americans and other foreigners to realise the fact that Old Hsu is pro-Japanese," said Mr. Liu in part. "Hsu is more pro-Japanese than Tuan. Hsu uses Chang Tso-lin to check Tuan, who is afraid of Chang, not because of his own force and power but because of the Japanese force behind him. Chang has normally 100,000 troops in Fengtien and elsewhere, but he can raise the number to 200,000 with Japanese assistance. A noted statesman in Japan has publicly declared that the activity of Japan in China is represented by the activity of Chang Tso-lin.

"Chang's sympathy for the monarchists is well-known. The plot must be repeated sooner or later. This time it will be more serious than ever, because the movement will have Japanese support. The average foreigner in China thinks that Tuan, as war lord of the Anfu Gang, is militaristic, while Old Hsu represents the advocators of civil administration. The conception is entirely false.

"Hsu is just as anxious to get Japanese support as Tuan and is getting it indirectly through Chang Tso-lin. He is anxious to see Chang Hsun come to power again. We remember the conference Lu Yung-ting had with Tsen Chun-hsuan before the latter conferred with Kung Hsin-chang, sent down especially by Hsu. Tsen made a hurried trip to Wuting, where instructions were given to proceed with the monarchial plans.

TELLS OF MOVES

"Tsen hurried to Hongkong alone, without even stopping in Canton to take his breath and without even seeing his trusted lieutenant, Chiang Shih-chao. He saw Kung. The plans were agreed on. A few days later, Lu Yung-ting openly requested the Peking Government to give Chang Hsun an appointment. Three positions were suggested. The tuchunships of Hunan and Anhui and the office of Tartar-General in Jehol. Tuan's opposition killed Hsu's hope.

"Emissaries have been busy between these five worthies and the Southern split made it most opportune for them to act."

Seated in his modest home on Avenue Joffre, Mr. Liu graphically divided the Chinese political drama into four acts:

1. Clash between the North and the South under the mask of protecting Constitutionalism.
2. Split in both the Southern and Northern camps, still using constitutionalism as the tool for the dispute.
3. The South utilising the Northern forces to fight the North

(Continued on Page 6)

CHANGSHA'S FALL STIRS CAPITAL; JAPS MAKE MOVE

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, June 12.—The fall of Changsha and the flight of General Chang Ching-yao to Yochow imparts a new complexion to the political situation, but it is considered too early to estimate the significance of this event. The consequences may be very important.

The Anfu Club is seizing the opportunity to urge the necessity of renewing warfare against the South, while the Moderates believe that the appointment of General Wu Pei-fu as Tuchun of Hunan will effectually dispel the threatening clouds.

It is reported that the Anfu Club has made representations to the President that, if the Government supports Wang Yi-tang, no further opposition will be offered to Chin Yung-peng.

TOKIO MAKES MOVE

Tokio, June 12.—The Navy Department issued the following official statement today:

"In view of the aggravation of the disturbances in Changsha, Vice-Admiral Yoshida, commander of the first Japanese Foreign Squadron, has despatched the Fushimi from Yochow to Changsha, where the Sumida and the Fushimi are now stationed for the protection of Japanese residents.

"The Saga is still at Yochow, maintaining communication with the warships at Changsha. Chungking is reported also to be in disorder."

Military Operations In Szechuen To Date

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Chengtu, June 5 (delayed).—The position of military operations in Szechuen can be summed up as follows:

On May 22 fighting began near Chengtu in a united effort to drive out the Yunnan and Kweichow troops and to remove General Tang Chi-yao, the military Governor of Yunnan. The Yunnanese retired rapidly to Fushun, evacuating Tzechow and Tzeliutsing. The Civil Governor has fled, it is reported, to Shanghai.

The Tuchun is now well supported by all the Szechuen Generals and by the population. Attacks are in progress in an attempt to capture Chungking from the Kweichow troops. There has been some severe fighting but the Szechuenese are confident of success.

Peace Envoys Name Board To Resume Parley

As the result of another conference yesterday, the peace delegates to the Shanghai Conference, Mr. Tang Shao-yi and General Wang Yi-tang agreed to appoint a joint commission of secretaries to devise means of resuming the parleys at the former German Club.

The four secretaries appointed by the two envoys are Mr. M. Y. Chung and Mr. Yeh Chi-chien by Mr. Tang and Mr. S. T. Tsao and Mr. Chia Ko-peh by General Wang. The secretaries will hold their first meeting Monday, it is understood.

Second Attempt to Float Pak Ling Is To Be Made Today

The fact that no word was sent here yesterday from Button Island where the Blue Funnel freighter Pak Ling is aground was considered by the agents as an indication that operations are progressing favorably and that a second attempt to tow the ship off the rocks will be made early today.

Careful preparations have been made for the operation of refloating the freighter. Much of the cargo has been lightered out of the forward holds and a coffer dam has been constructed around the hole that was stove in the Pak Ling's bow when she grounded.

Assembly Elections In Siberia Today

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Vladivostok, June 11.—The elections for the new temporary Assembly will be held Sunday and Saturday has been proclaimed a holiday in order to enable citizens to register their votes.

The exchanging of old money for the new currency is proceeding slowly. Foreigners here are withholding their money and are appealing to their respective Consuls for a longer time-limit.

FOOD SHIP STOPPED BY JAPANESE IN NORTH

Relief For Nikolaevsk, In British Vessel, Is Turned Back

CONSUL ON JOB

"Nancy Moller," Sent By Local Russians, Files Protest

AT VLADIVOSTOK

Denied Permission To Proceed By Admiral At Kastri Bay

Japanese naval authorities at De-Kastri Bay, in the Gulf of Tartary, have stopped the British ship Nancy Moller, chartered by local Russians and loaded with relief supplies for civilian residents of Nikolaievsk, and ordered the cargo taken elsewhere.

The Japanese admiral, according to messages received from the captain of the Nancy Moller positively prohibited the relief vessel from proceeding to Nikolaievsk.

The British Consul at Vladivostok, whither the Nancy Moller proceeded after being stopped in De-Kastri Bay, is reported to have interested himself in the matter and conferred with a representative of the Japanese government regarding same.

The facts on which the foregoing report is based reached Shanghai yesterday and the day before, in the shape of the following despatches to Moller and Company from Captain Faneggter of the Nancy, now awaiting orders at Vladivostok.

June 8, 1920.

Moller, Shanghai:

Nancy arrived Castra Bay June 1 to obtain pilot for Nikolaevsk; Japanese navy authorities in charge Castras. Admiral commanding strictly prohibited ship from proceeding Nikolaevsk. Advised take cargo elsewhere. Supercargo decided to proceed here for orders. Please inform charter.

Captain Faneggter.

The second message read as follows:

Vladivostok, June 9.

Moller: Shanghai,

Matter taken up by British consul, who met Japanese representative. Latter cabled Tokio for permission to proceed to Nikolaevsk if possible.

Faneggter.

JAPANESE BLOCKADE

Commenting upon the present-day situation at Nikolaevsk, under date of June 11, the correspondent of Reuter's Agency at Vladivostok writes as follows:

An eye-witness of the Japanese operations in Nikolaevsk states that on May 14 the Japanese established a blockade of the coast, using seaplanes to watch the movements of the Partisans. At the end of May they commenced land operations by surrounding the district of Nikolaevsk.

The eye-witness considers that the escape of the Partisans is impossible. The Zemstvo are despatching relief ships to Nikolaevsk with food and drugs.

COVER OF MYSTERY

The "Dalta" news agency in this city today issued the following statement on the state of affairs at Nikolaievsk:

"The Japanese are covering the Nikolaievsk events with a thick cover of mystery. They don't let any foreigner pass to that region; neither do they permit the Russian Co-operative Societies to despatch food for the population, or to bring them necessary materials for the coming fishing season.

"There is no doubt that such precautions with regard to casual witnesses are being taken by the Japanese because of the atrocities that they are performing in the Nikolaievsk region, which will surpass even the atrocities in Vladivostok on April 5, when the coup was tried.

STOPPED RUSS AGENT

"A representative of the Vladivostok government, Mr. Kalagin, was sent at the end of April to Nikolaievsk to investigate the situation there, but the Japanese

did not permit him to land; so the only source from which information about Nikolaievsk is to be got is the Japanese military expedition."

"Some food and materials were sent by the Shanghai branch of Union of Siberian Co-operative Unions "Zakoopsbit" on the Nancy Moller under British flag. When the steamer arrived, on the 1st of June, in the De-Kastri Bay (some 200 miles south of Nikolaievsk) the commander of the Japanese forces at that place strictly forbade the steamer to proceed.

ONLY PRO-JAPANESE

"Not only do the Japanese prohibit passage to Nikolaievsk, but they do not allow any person whom they think is not pro-Japanese to land on the Russian part of the Saghalin Island, which they have practically occupied.

"The representative of the Vladivostok Government was not permitted to land even there. But during his stay on the steamer near the main city of Saghalin (Alexandrovsk), he found out that the Japanese had occupied the island on the 23rd of April, made a coup, put into full power some six pro-Japanese citizens; arrested the most popular citizen on the island, Mr. A. Zapko, and put him on the Mikasa warship, and taken him away.

JAPANESE VERSION

"According to the Japanese Far Eastern News Agency, Nikolaievsk was taken by the Japanese troops on the 4th inst., the Partisans running away northwards, having burned the city before leaving it.

"This we doubt. We think that the city was burned by the Japanese. Last year's experience in the Amur district indicates it.

"Recollect that the two big villages, Ivanovka and Michailovka, which the Japanese burned after they entered them, and you will realise that this is the typical Japanese method of terrorising the Russian people, in order to make them submit and not resist occupation.

"There is another significant fact that goes to prove our suggestion. After the coup the 5th of April in Shkotovo—a small town northeast of Vladivostok—there were disarmed and arrested a big number of Russian soldiers, chiefly peasants.

"The Japanese colonel Sai put announcements in the prisoners' barracks telling the soldiers that they would soon be released, but that they must upon release, tell their neighbours in the villages, when they returned home, that all the peasants must help the Japanese military forces to protect the railroads and coalmines, otherwise, that the Japanese would shoot the people and burn their houses.

"And this is what they did at Nikolaievsk.

HIGH BRUTALITY

"We have news that, in order to secure men of high brutality, the Japanese made up the military expedition far Nikolaievsk mainly of volunteers whose relatives were killed in the battle in the middle of March, which took place at Nikolaievsk because of the Japanese trying to make a coup.

"The only reason the Japanese are now taking revenge upon the unfortunate Nikolaievsk population is because the Russians stubbornly resisted that attempt.

"The Japanese want to make the Nikolaievsk population to submit by terrorising them and starving them out. This, they suppose, will serve as a lessons for other Russians."

Editor's Note—A few days ago a report was sent out from Japan to the effect that Japanese troops entering Nikolaievsk had found every one of their countrymen resident there, slaughtered by the Russian population, which had fled.

Returned Students Choose Executive

Officers for the ensuing year were elected by the Western Returned Students' Union yesterday at their annual general meeting held at the Yih Ping Shang Hotel. The new executive board will consist of Mr. M. Y. Chung, President; Mr. Temou Hsi, Vice-President, Mr. S. M. Wong, Treasurer and Mr. Thomas Yui, Secretary.

The annual banquet followed the meeting. Dr. C. C. Wu of the Chinese peace delegation at Versailles was the guest of honor and make the principal address. His subject was the American spirit of co-operation. Dr. T. H. Lee, retiring president, acted as toastmaster. Other speakers were Mrs. T. C. Chu, Mr. Thomas Wong and Mr. K. S. Li.

Dr. Samuel Chiu gave two vocal solos and was enthusiastically received.

Police In Japan Quelling Radicals

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Osaka, June 12.—Police interference with radicalism is in increasing evidence here. Last night a number of young Radicals, calling themselves the League of Liberalists, gathered an audience of 500 at the Tennoji Public Hall.

During a speech a police inspector interferred. Other speakers continued, but finally the meeting was broken up by order of the Police.

The angry speakers made their exits, but the audience was not satisfied and demanded an explanation, whereupon hundreds of police who had been hidden in the rear of the hall rushed in.

The leaders of the protest were arrested and the crowd dispersed.

Famous Back Bar Resurrected For New Astor Buffet

Shanghai's bon vivants will greet an old friend when they visit the new public bar and buffet which was formally opened at the Astor House at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The famous old back bar, after years of seclusion, has been resurrected, had its face washed and its shoes polished and is on duty once more.

Mr. L. C. Bobbitt, buffet manager for the Astor, has spared neither time nor effort in preparing the new department of the hotel. The general color scheme is dark red, chairs and tables being upholstered in leather and walls and ceiling appropriately decorated.

From 5 o'clock to 7 o'clock yesterday there was "open house" for friends of the hotel. Champagne and cigars were served and the guests were given an opportunity to view the new resort.

Italian Cabinet Resigns As Riots For Bread Rage

(Reuter's Service)

Rome, June 9.—The Italian Cabinet has resigned.

London, June 9.—Important developments are expected in the situation in Italy as a consequence of the bread riots in different parts of the country, coupled with revolutionary activity in the army.

The chief cause of the unrest lies in the reported intention of the Government to cease extensive purchases of foreign grain for the supply of bakers, on which the Government is losing 100,000,000 lire a month.

"The Socialists in Parliament have announced their intention of vigorously opposing the Government until the announcement of the increase in the price of bread is withdrawn."

Shanghai Municipal Police (Reserve)

Orders by the A.C.P. (Reserve).

No. 17. Transfers. W/O. Potter to Supernumerary List (June 11, 1920.) W/O. Saunders to Sinsa Division (June 11, 1920).

No. 18. Leave. Long leave is granted to Head Constable Gande, June 15, 1920 to December 31, 1920.

No. 19. Promotion. W/O. Blom to be Head Constable, in command of Hongkew Division vice H/C. Gande on leave, June 15, 1920.

(Sd) A. L. Anderson,
Asst. Commissioner of Police (Reserve).

Britain Refuses Responsibility For Wrangel Attacks

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 10.—In the House of Commons today, questioned with regard to the report of an offensive by General Wrangel against the Bolsheviks, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government had clearly informed General Wrangel that Great Britain would not be responsible for his army if he undertook an offensive.

Replying to further questions, the Prime Minister stated that the Ambassadors' Conference in Paris was giving attention to the dispute between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia with regard to Teschen, and was in communication on the subject with the representatives of the two republics.

The Czecho-Slovakian government, he said, had also drawn the attention of the League of Nations to the dispute.

Mr. Lloyd George added that the most effective action was being taken to secure a peaceful settlement of the question, of which he was very hopeful.

ADVANCE OF POLES REPORTED CONTINUING

London, June 10.—A War Office official summary of military operations, yesterday states:

"The Polish counter-offensive in the North is progressing favorably and has reached the line, Drissa-Germanovitz, to the west of Drissa, and the town of Beresina.

"The advance is continuing very rapidly and the Poles have already recovered half of the area lost in May.

"The "Red" retreat in places is becoming a rout. The Polish front runs from a point, 35 miles to the east of Hoelkyatserkoff to the west of Skvira and thence southwards to Lipovets, Bratslav and Varnkurka.

"In Syria the French are continuing punitive operations with good results. The Arab raids in the British zone have decreased in number.

"In Mesopotamia a certain amount of unrest throughout the country continues. Our aeroplanes on the upper Euphrates bombed four hundred Arabs, assembling on the frontier.

"In the Mosul area Kurds raided a village and murdered some of the local levies. A police post has been disarmed and a railway gang molested.

"In Persia it is reported that the Russians are sending reinforcements to Enzeli. The British detachment from Resht arrived at Menjil on June 4. Three hundred Bolsheviks from Enzeli afterwards occupied Resht."

Obituary

MR. G. M. WHEELOCK

News was received yesterday of the death at Boston, Mass., of Mr. Geoffrey Manlius Wheelock, of Messrs. Wheelock and Company, and the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company. Death was caused by pleurisy.

Mr. Wheelock was born in Shanghai 41 years ago. He went to the United States with his parents when he was five years old and was a graduate of Harvard.

Returning to Shanghai, Mr. Wheelock joined his father in business and became managing director of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company. He was also a director in several other companies.

Going to Canada in January of this year, Mr. Wheelock was married. He was taken ill while on his honeymoon. He is survived by his widow and a son by a former marriage. His father, Mr. T. R. Wheelock, died five years ago.

He was a member of the Shanghai, Golf, Country, Rowing, Clay Pigeon and several other clubs and had won golf and tennis championships and numerous shooting prizes.

Flags on the vessels of the Tug company's fleet were flown at half mast when news of Mr. Wheelock's death was received yesterday.

FRANKLIN L. BARKER

Franklin L. Barker, professor of mining and geology at Peiyang University, died from smallpox Wednesday morning. His widow is ill and is in the Isolation Hospital under observation.

Professor Barker came to China in 1915 to join the faculty of Peiyang University. He was a member of the American Chamber of Commerce, of the Engineering Society of China and of the A. B. C. Club. Before coming to China he taught in the Oregon School of Mines at Eugene. He was educated at Auborn Seminary, New York, and at the Colorado Schools of Mines. He is survived by a widow and two sisters. His body will be cremated.

Glover's
World Renowned
Dog Remedies
Send for free book on "Dog Diseases and How to Feed."
H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
118 West 31st Street
New York, U. S. A.
Agents: Kelly, Pilger & Robins Ltd. Shanghai

Hongkong Cotton Report Is Issued

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, June 12.—The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, states:

Cotton Yarn.—The market continues on the easy side. Dealers purchased limited quantities of the favorite chops of lower counts for immediate requirements only. Transactions show a further decline of about $5 a bale.

Higher Indian counts were $40 to $45 for Chinese, neglected, owing to competition from Japanese and Shanghai mills, whose productions are selling at rates vastly cheaper as compared with replacing values from India.

Quotations: tens, $190/250; twelves, $205/230; sixteens, $240/270; twenties, $255/305.

Arrivals, 5,700 bales. Sales, 1,500 bales. Shipments, nil. Unsold, 9,000 bales. Bargains, 12,000 bales.

Raw Cotton.—Quotations nominally unaltered at $37 to $40 per picul for Indian descriptions and

Band Concert

The following program will be played, weather permitting, by the band in the Public Garden tomorrow, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

March—Cadiz ..... Alverdo
Overture—Dame Valentine ..... Suppe
Waltz—La Feet des Roses ..... Berger
Ballet Suite—The Two Pigeons ..... Messager
Two Songs ..... Mendelssohn
Selection—La Perisole ..... Offenbach

P. Brunelli,
Musician-in-Charge.

MAN and his problems

"The Thinker" expresses the crestfallen lot of the man who has never given serious thought to the future during the heyday of his earning capacity.

Better to give serious thought to the future now and make reasonable provision against the less prosperous days which may fall to your lot than to trust merely to luck.

Save money by all means, not with the idea of hoarding it for its own sake but for the advantages and benefits its possession unquestionably insures to you and your family.

The Thinker
By Auguste Rodin
The Famous French Sculptor

Deeply depressed, hungry and overcome by his troubles, Rodin's model, so the story goes, sat dejectedly in a corner of the studio, unconscious that the desperate picture he made was caught by the keen eye of the master—to be immortalized in the above now celebrated work of sculpture known as "The Thinker."

A savings account here pays 4% interest. Money makes money. The more you save the more you make without any further effort on your part. Start with a dollar, two dollars, five dollars—but start. Hundreds of people in your circumstances have a savings account with this bank.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.
Over 4,300 Accounts

ARTS & CRAFTS, LTD
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MODELLERS
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DESIGNED, MODELLED AND FIXED BY FOREIGN EXPERTS

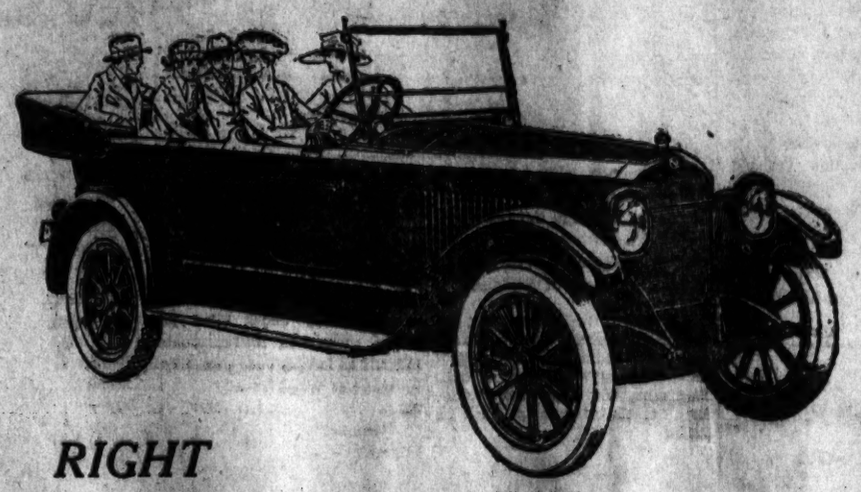
SCULPTORS
IN WOOD, MARBLE AND STONE
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED ON REQUEST

If you are thinking of getting a car, don't buy one just because it "looks pretty." Study intelligently

the various parts—Chassis, Motor, Transmission, Steering, Rear Axle and, lastly, the Upholstery and General Finish.

STUDEBAKER

CARS—Series 20



may be equalled by a few other makes, but they are excelled by none!

BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN—MECHANICALLY RIGHT
THOROUGHLY MODERN
AND ECONOMICAL IN OPERATION AND UPKEEP

Last week we told you something about the Motor of the "BIG SIX"; this week we want to tell you about

THE TRANSMISSION, DIFFERENTIAL AND REAR AXLE

THE Studebaker chasses are all designed with transmissions directly behind but separate from the motor, thus eliminating the heavy housing required for the unit system, and providing a more flexible system of power application.

Between the motor and transmission there is a double flexible coupling which reduces driving shocks and smoothes out power impulses of the motor, besides taking care of any slight disalignment between motor and transmission.

A further advantage of the amidship transmission design is the accessibility of the clutch unit for adjustment or removal.

The transmission is simple in design and contains four taper roller bearings. A second-speed gear with external teeth, engaging with the main drive pinion when in high gear, results in easy and quiet gear shifting. All transmission gears are of chrome-nickel steel, carbonised and hardened. The aluminum transmission housing has an oil filler connection accessibly located at the side of the case.

The cone-clutch is aluminum, leather-faced, and is provided with a disc in contact with which the clutch-brake operates to provide easy gear shifting. A clutch equalizer lever prevents the clutch from binding when the pedal is depressed. The gear-shift lever is centrally located directly on the transmission cover, and is of the ball-and-socket type with an offset cane lever of unusual length which makes for easy gear shifting.

From the transmission, power is transmitted to the rear axle by means of universal joints in connection with a tubular propeller shaft with splined section on one end to allow for fore-and-aft movement, due to spring action.

In the rear axle, spiral bevel crown and pinion gears of the latest type are furnished.

Spiral gears possess the advantages of superior strength due to their continuous pitch line, and also insure quietness in operation for the same reason.

Differential side gears and pinions are of unusual strength because of the use of coarse pitch stub teeth. Taper roller bearings are used in the axles throughout; two on the pinion shaft, one at each side of the differential and one outboard bearing at each of the wheels. Both pinion and crown gears are of chrome-nickel steel, forged, cast and heat-treated in Studebaker factories.

Differential bearings are rigidly supported in a strong one-piece malleable iron carrier. This carrier assembly can be removed after withdrawing axle shaft without otherwise disturbing the axle. A large removable plate, with oil filler holes at rear of axle housing permits easy inspection and cleaning.

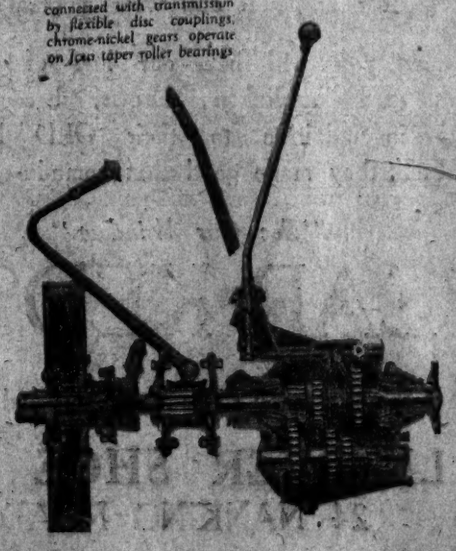
The rear axle is of the improved semi-floating type, consisting of a substantial pressed steel housing which carries two live axle shafts to which the wheels are securely keyed. These shafts are splined on their inner ends where they engage with the differential side gears and are carried at their outboard ends in large taper roller bearings located in the axle housing. Axle shafts are forged from high-grade alloy steel, specially heat-treated, and are designed to withstand all strains to which they may be subjected. This type of axle is especially desirable from an owner's point of view, in that no accident is likely to injure the expensive axle housing member.

A full Hotchkiss drive construction, in which the front ends of the rear springs are rigidly anchored to the frame, cushions the driving effort through the springs. This methods of transmitting power to the rear wheels makes both starting and stopping smoother and saves wear and tear on driving mechanism, wheels and tyres.

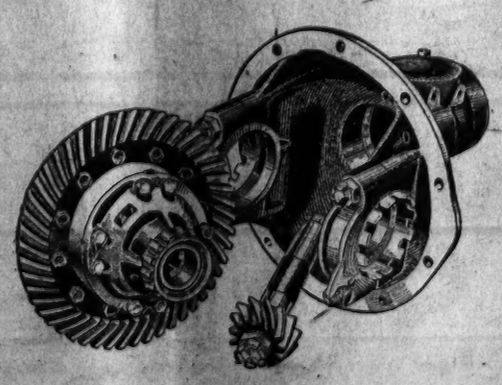
Hand brakes are provided with retracting spring so that both ends of the band are held away from the drum when brake is released. The hand brake band is of ample thickness to prevent any possibility of buckling. Brake leverages are of sufficient length to obtain more powerful braking action. Particular attention has been given to make the brake adjustments very simple and accessible.

Cross-Section of Clutch and Transmission

Positive, easy acting clutch, connected with transmission by flexible disc couplings, chrome-nickel gears operate on four taper roller bearings



Rear Axle Complete—*Light, but strong pressed steel housing; removable plate at rear makes adjustments and greasing easy.*



SPECIFICATION OF THE BIG-SIX

SEATING CAPACITY—Seven passengers.

WHEELBASE—126 inches.

MOTOR—Six cylinders cast en bloc; demountable L-head, 3⅛" x 5", 60-65 H. P. at 2,000 R. P. M.

LUBRICATION—Splash and positive distribution.

COOLING SYSTEM—Centrifugal force pump circulating system; tubular radiator; 18-inch four-blade fan.

PETROL SYSTEM—17-gallon tank in rear; vacuum feed.

CARBURETION—Two-range carburettor with hot-spot intake manifold.

ELECTRIC SYSTEM—Separate unit starter and generator.

IGNITION—High-tension magneto.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS—Large headlights with improved deflecting and diffusing lenses; two degrees of dimming; speedometer light; side lights integral with windshield; tonneau light with convenient extension; tail light.

CLUTCH—Aluminum, leather-faced, cone clutch with anti-spin brake.

TRANSMISSION—Intermediate, separate unit, three speeds forward, and reverse; long gear-shift lever.

GEAR RATIO—3.71 to 1.

REAR AXLE—Studebaker improved semi-floating, spiral bevel gear drive, with full taper bearing equipment.

DRIVE—Hotchkiss.

SPRINGS—Front and rear semi-elliptic; front, 38" x 2", seven leaves; rear 56" x 2", eight leaves, underslung.

TYRES—Cord, 33" x 4½"; anti-skid on rear.

BRAKES—Foot brake, external contracting 14½" x 2"; hand brake, internal expanding 14⅝" x 1¾".

MUD GUARDS—Heavy pressed steel, double-crown design.

UPHOLSTERY—Genuine hand-buffed French plaited leather.

HOOD—One-man Gypsy type, with single large rectangular bevel French plate-glass window in rear; curtains open with doors.

EQUIPMENT—Improved rain vision, straight side slanting windshield with storm-proof ventilator base; 3½" carpet-covered foot rest in tonneau; large electric horn; electrically lighted black walnut finished instrument board, on which are mounted silver-faced speedometer, driven from propeller shaft, oil indicator, ignition and lighting switch lock, carburettor control, ammeter, jewelled eight-day clock of perfect accuracy; combination robe and hand rail extending full width of front seat; genuine black walnut multilateral steering wheel; black walnut finished glove box in back of front seat; petrol gauge on tank in rear; complete set of tools; double tyre carrier at rear with one extra rim; outside and inside door handles; improved door hooks inside.

COLOR—Brewster green; gold striping on wheels and louvres.

Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Garage Telephones: West 1641, 1642, 1643.

RICE PRICE UP 20 MORE CENTS

Cereal Seized From Russ Ship Found To Be Annam Product

The rise in the price of rice continues and yesterday the closing quotation was $12.20, twenty cents more than the price on the previous day. Another set of cheap sale exchanges will be started next week by the City Magistrate, Mr. Shen Pao-chang, in the West Gate, Hsiahaimiao and Hsiahaipu.

The 9,000 bags of rice seized recently on a Russian boat was ordered returned to the ship for transit to Japan yesterday after being found by experts that the goods seized were not Chinese but shipped from Annam. A commission of reprcsentatives from the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, the Customs, the Chamber of Commerce, and Rice Dealers' Guild made the examination.

The goods seized in Fungking on the Shanghai-Hangchow line was handed over to the two cheap sale depots in the City yesterday after the payment of 50 percent of the godown fees due to the railway administration. It will be remembered the delivery was not granted because the godown had a claim of over $200 over the goods. As a result of negotiations, the administration allowed the exchanges a fifty percent reduction.

Dominion Case Still Pending

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 10.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, replying to Sir Harry Britain and Major General Sir Newton Moore with regard to the proposal to transfer Dominions' business from the Colonial Office to the Privy Council, Mr. Lloyd George referred members to his answer of May 6, when he had said that no decision had been reached.

Earl Winterton mentioned that a letter on the subject had been sent to the Prime Minister, signed by many members of the House of Commons of all parties, and also by a number of members of the House of Lords and outside experts, and he asked the Prime Minister if he would receive a deputation.

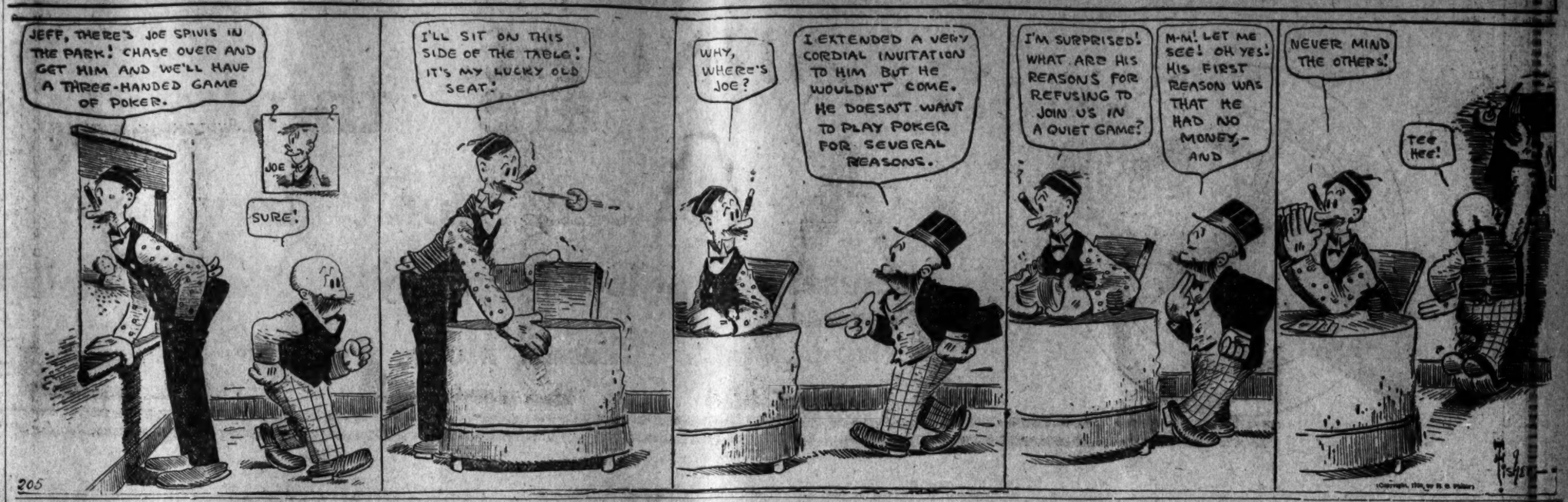
Mr. Lloyd George replied that he would be very glad to do so. He emphasised that the Government were considering the question very carefully.

Zalsman Recital At Astor Thursday

The fifth of a series of song recitals by Mr. Gerard Zalsman is to be given at the Astor House next Thursday evening at 9:15 o'clock. Mr. Zalsman will be assisted by Mmes. Beale, Fano, Zalsman, Cavanagh and Austin and Messrs. Speelman, Maitland, Dexter and Dumbarton and by the A. W. Club chorus. The full program is as follows:

a.—La Vie Anterieure (Henri Duparc) Mme. Zalsman.
b.—Phidyle (Henri Duparc) Mme. Zalsman.
a.—Loveliest of Trees (Arthur Somervell) Mr. Maitland.
b.—The Lads in Their Hundreds (Arthur Somervell) Mr. Maitland.
c.—Hatfield Bells (Easthope Martin) Mr. Maitland.
Duet from "Elijah" (Mendelssohn) Mrs. Beale and Mr. Zalsman.
a.—Two fragments from "Manon" (Massenet) Mr. Speelman.
b.—Duo from "Manon" (Massenet) Mme. Zalsman and Mr. Speelman.
A Cycle of Life, Prelude, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter (London Ronald) Mr. Zalsman.
a.—Life and Death (Coleridge Taylor) Mme. Fano.
b.—Night (Landon Ronald) Mme. Fano.
c.—Big Lady Moon (Coleridge Taylor) Mme. Fano.
d.—Down Vauxhall Way (Herbert Oliver) Mme. Fano.
Quartet from "Manzoni Requiem" (Verdi) Mmes. Beale and Zalsman, Messrs. Dumbarton and Dexter.
a.—The Song of a Bird (N. Johnson) Chorus.
b.—Song of the Bells (C. Whitney Coombs) Chorus.
c.—Song at Sunrise (C. F. Manney) Chorus.

MUTT & JEFF — There Are Times When A Little Information Is Sufficient — By Bud Fisher


JEFF, THERE'S JOE SPIVIS IN THE PARK! CHASE OVER AND GET HIM AND WE'LL HAVE A THREE-HANDED GAME OF POKER.
JOE
SURE!
205
I'LL SIT ON THIS SIDE OF THE TABLE! IT'S MY LUCKY OLD SEAT!
WHY, WHERE'S JOE?
I EXTENDED A VERY CORDIAL INVITATION TO HIM BUT HE WOULDN'T COME. HE DOESN'T WANT TO PLAY POKER FOR SEVERAL REASONS.
I'M SURPRISED! WHAT ARE HIS REASONS FOR REFUSING TO JOIN US IN A QUIET GAME?
M-M! LET ME SEE! OH YES! HIS FIRST REASON WAS THAT HE HAD NO MONEY,- AND
NEVER MIND THE OTHERS!
TEE HEE!

News Brevities

In common with Americans throughout the world citizens of the United States in Shanghai will observe Flag Day tomorrow by exhibiting the Stars and Stripes on homes and places of business.

* * *

Mr. Jugoro Hashimoto has been appointed Manager of the Shanghai branch of the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Ltd., succeeding Mr. Shoju Nagamine, who has been transferred to the company's office at Osaka.

* * *

A large gathering was present last night at a dinner at the Palace Hotel given by St. Joseph's College Association.

* * *

It is announced that the Shanghai agency of Messrs. Siber, Hegner and Company has removed to No. 6 the French Bund.

* * *

A call has been issued for a general meeting of the Shanghai Civic League on Monday, June 14, at 5:15 at the offices of Mr. A. J. Hughes, the China United Assurance Company, Ezra Buildings, 31 Kiangse Road. The purpose of the meeting is to ratify the constitution as amended and elect a permanent committee and transact other business.

* * *

Mr. F. B. Mylo has taken charge of the Palace Hotel as manager. He arrived here recently from Petrograd where he was manager of one of the largest hostelries in the Russian metropolis. His experience has covered much of the Far East and he is well known in the hotel world.

* * *

Twenty-four of the sailors who were involved in the strike here that tied up operations of the Russian Volunteer Fleet for a month have returned to Vladivostok. They sailed for the Siberian port on the Simbirsk on June 9.

* * *

A dinner was held last evening at the Palace Hotel by members of the St. Joseph's College Association.

* * *

An interim dividend of Tael 1 per share is to be paid to shareholders in the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., it has been announced by the directors. The dividend will be paid on June 22 to shareholders on the Register on June 18.

* * *

A Chinese thief who attempted to stab a Sikh policeman who was placing him under arrest was sentenced to two years imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday.

* * *

Three years imprisonment was the sentence imposed yesterday by the Mixed Court on a Chinese who was convicted on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The man misrepresented himself as having been authorised by General Wang Yi-tang to purchase rice for the Northern government. A companion was released on bail.

* * *

Two fire alarms were turned in last night. Neither blaze was serious. Bedding in an attic at Soochow and North Peking Roads caught fire but was quickly extinguished. Later in the evening the godown of Amos Bird, 91 Yangtszepoo Road was afire as a result of faulty electrical work in the upper story but the flames were checked with grenades.

NOW READY

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AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER

OF CHINA

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Phone C. 4773

Tang Dismissal Causes Trouble

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Shanghai, June 12.—Reuter learns that the Peking Cabinet, instructed by the President, telegraphed yesterday to General Tsen Chun-hsuan at Canton, reprimanding him for his action in dismissing Mr. Tang Shao-yi as Chief Southern Peace Delegate and appointing Mr. Wen Tsung-yao in his place.

The development is significant, as it disposes of the report that the Peking Government, whose direct negotiations with Canton were recently stated to have "made considerable progress," does not support General Wang Yi-tang in his policy of recognising Mr. Tang Shao-yi and not Mr. Wan Tsung-yao.

At the same time authoritative quarters in Shanghai admit that the internal peace situation is more tangled than ever.

Asks Rate-Raise Permit

From The Japan Advertiser

The long outstanding application of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to the Department of Communications for permission to raise passenger fares for the subsidised steamers on the European run, it is expected, will be shortly granted.

The application dates back to May of last year, when the company asked the authorities for permission to raise the European passenger fares between 20 and 30 percent on the ground of the crease in working expenses.

The authorities took the view that the increase in expenses was a temporary phenomenon due to the abnormal conditions produced by the war, and that the consideration of the application by the shipping company had better be left until after the return of the shipping and the financial situation to normal conditions.

Moreover, in the view of the authorities, passenger receipts were not of great importance to the company in view of the considerable receipts from cargo traffic. From this point of view, the authorities have postponed the consideration of the shipping company's proposal.

In the meantime, the position of shipping companies generally has become worse. While freight receipts have dropped all round, there has been a progressive rise in working expenses, and passenger fares, owing to the drop in freight rates, have become very important as a source of income.

Under the circumstances the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has requested the Government to take prompt action on its application, and it is expected that the permission sought will be shortly given.

The present passenger fares of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are considerably lower than the rates charged by foreign companies. For instance, the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which raised its rates between 30 and 50 percent on May 15, charges £128 for a first-class passage between Japan and London, while the rate of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is only £72, it will be seen that the N.Y.K. rate much lower than the P. and O. rate.

For all other points on the European run the N.Y.K. rates are lower to a similar extent, the exact difference being from 70 to 90 percent. Even when the application of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is granted, therefore, the Japanese rates are lower by between 40 and 60 percent.

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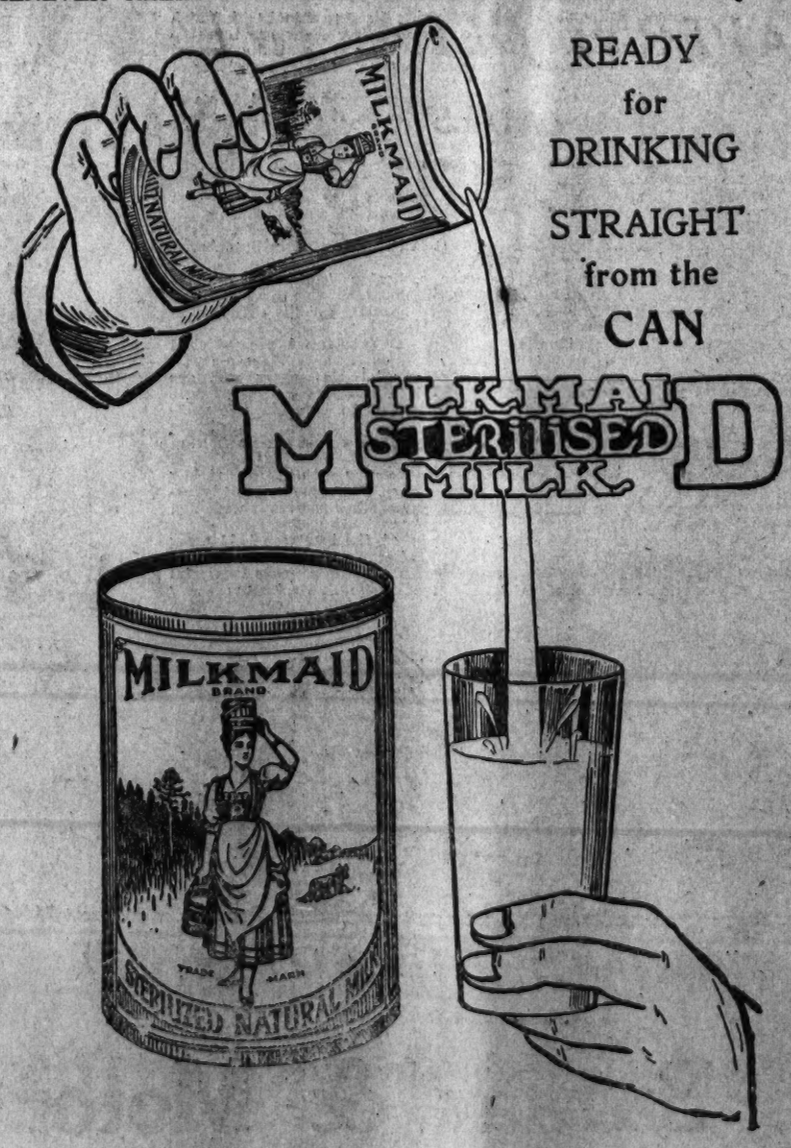
INVALUABLE IN ILLNESS
AND
WHENEVER RELIABLE DRINKING MILK IS SPECIALLY REQUIRED



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We know you will like our line of **White Kid' Canvas and Buckskin Shoes,** because they have STYLE in addition to their OLD FASHIONED QUALITY, they make good that come-in-again ideal.

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WEAR KEDS, LIGHT SERVICEABLE COMFORTABLE ECONOMICAL

We carry these in many styles for Tennis and general wear.

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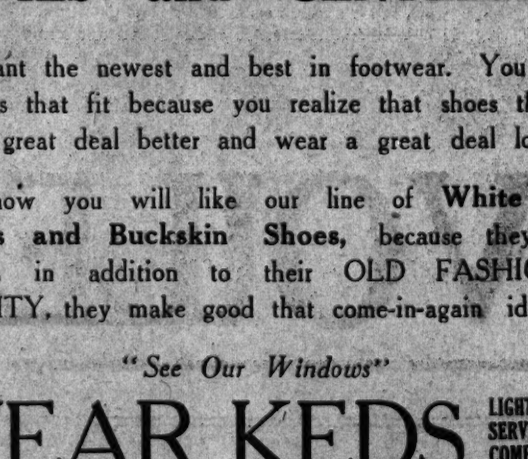
24 NANKING ROAD



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AND
SUIT CASES
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$4.50 per dozen

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In Fast Colours
To be cleared at
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90 inches wide
$1.50 per yard

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50 pairs only - - 3½ yds. long
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HARNESS MUSLIN
CURTAINS
3½ yds. long - - - $10.00

GERMANS MAKING INDEMNITY PLANS

Said To Be Contemplating Five Billion Marks As This Year's Contribution

KOESTER READY FOR SPA

Welcomes Negotiations And Expresses A Desire To Fulfill Treaty

BY LEONARD SPRAY
(New York Times)

Berlin, April 28.—Though the invitation to members of the German Government to meet the Entente leaders at Spa has not yet reached Berlin, I understand that it has already been decided to nominate as representatives Chancellor Mueller and Dr. Koester, the youthful ex-war correspondent and Foreign Minister.

Apart from this development, it is with very chastened joy that the general outcome of the San Remo conference is greeted in Berlin. It means for a good many Germans the collapse of another great illusion—an elusion nourished for several days on widely circulated reports of dissensions among the Entente Powers, based mainly on the idea that the British Premier, in opposition to France, favored the revision of the Treaty of Versailles. Mr. Lloyd George's denial has shattered this idle dream. It may be accepted that the German representatives will concentrate their main efforts upon securing modification of the monetary obligations under the Peace Treaty, or at least as favorable as possible a way of fulfilling them.

In the meantime it is reported that the Finance Ministry, in its new budget, has set aside 5,000,000,000 marks as this year's reparation contribution to the Entente Powers. Similar speeding up of the reduction in the German military forces which has been demanded, is being suggested in various semi-official declarations. It is clear that the Government, especially in this respect, is trying to create as favorable an atmosphere as possible for the Spa conference, and is, no doubt, doing its best. But how far it is succeeding in getting rid of undesirable elements in the military forces it is impossible to say.

That the Government is meeting with opposition and difficulties is, however, certain. The resignation or dismissal, whichever it may be, of General von Watter is one symptom. He is the officer who commanded the troops which operated against the Red Army in the Ruhr, and has had to leave his post because the Government would not allow him to advance further south, as he wished to do.

KOESTER WELCOMES THE CONFERENCE

Berlin, April 28 (Associated Press).—Dr. Adolf Koester, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an interview published by the Allegemeine Zeitung, said he welcomed the Entente's invitation of Germany to send representatives to the conference at Spa.

"We presume," he added, "that the negotiations will be between two partners equally convinced of the necessity of firmly reconstructing Europe, and we hope to show our former opponents that we have the earnest wish to fulfil the Peace Treaty to the utmost limit of our capacity."

Dr. Koester regretted that the statement of the allied Governments did not mention the occupation of Frankfort and the Main district, since the number of German troops in the neutral zone was now only 17,000, which was allowed by the agreement of 1919.

"In these circumstances," he continued, "the occupation of the Main district is superfluous. Consequently we have instructed the President of the German Peace Conference delegation to ask the Ambassadors' Conference when the illegal occupation of the Main district will terminate.

Conflicting French, British and Italian views were compromised in framing the final allied statement issued at the San Remo conference, according to the view of newspapers here.

"This statement," says the Tageblatt, "is somewhat sharply formulated; but if Germany has not yet indicated what she is able and willing to pay in reparation and indemnification, it is because the special commission of financial experts that has been studying the question has been unable to achieve definite results."

A member of the allied conference is quoted by the Vossische Zeitung as saying that "Premier Millerand prevailed in the matter of form, but Premier Nitti in the matter of fact." This newspaper's San Remo correspondent views the situation as promising well for Germany if the Chancellor at the forthcoming negotiations shows more adroitness than has been manifested in recent German notes, which, he says, have been deplorable examples of diplomatic awkwardness."

Opposition organs are not sanguine about the issue of the discussions, while the Deutsche Zeitung says: "Neither Chancellor Mueller nor Foreign Minister Koester is the man to whom such a task should be intrusted."

Four Big Political Satellites And Chang Hsun Plan Coup For Monarchy, Says Solon

(Continued from Page 1)

while the North makes use of the Southern forces to fight the South.

4. Foreign powers intervene, willingly and unwillingly, and fight each other and make use of the Chinese forces to fight other Chinese.

IN THIRD STAGE

Mr. Liu stated that we are now in the midst of the third stage. He used the Hunan embroglio as a concrete illustration. Foreigners should now see their way clearly as to their own position with reference to the Far Eastern question, a question ten times more important and complicated that the Balkan issue, Mr. Liu said advisingly.

Mr. Liu then recounted the hardship which the honest Parliamentarians must face. It is difficult to resist bribes and fame. It is difficult sacrifice, he said, to watch others live in luxurious mansions and travel in expensive limousines only because they could afford to barter their souls away.

Mr. Liu is getting $170 a month only as a Constitutional defender, less than a third of what he used to get before he became a Parliamentarian. He believes that men with real ability and patriotism are prevented from holding important offices. The politicians, he said, will hinder the promotion of the man with the genuine qualifications so that they may enjoy the fruits of their plunder alone. But the politicians are themselves fools. When compared with the foreign aggressors, they are getting a poor harvest. They are merely tools, while the foreigner gets the lion's share of the spoils.

ATTACKS MEMBERS

Coming to the Parliament, Mr. Liu stated that of the 600-odd members in Canton, over 100 are willing to be sold to any party having the greatest financial offer. About the same number are firm in their principles and cannot be bought. While the remaining 300-odd are renegades who follow the footsteps of their friends.

Of the Hupeh delegation, five of the original 36 have been purchased by Tsen and are now in Canton. Three have died and have not been replaced, while a certain number have gone to their respective homes and were unable to sign the manifesto scoring the Shanghai Constitutional leaders.

"Parliament is utilised as the tool in every combat," said Mr. Liu, "Therefore it will exist, though only in its shattered state. Old Hsu does not wish to see the dissolution of the Old Parliament, because once dissolved, he will have no weapon to fight the Anfu Club.

"The Northern militarists would have no excuse to fight the Constitutionalists if it did not create the Anfu Parliament. So long as the Anfu Parliament is in existence, there is a chance for the politicians to squable and fatten their pockets.

"The great principle of all the statements since the inauguration of the Republic has been to rob the people when there is an excuse. Every movement, dispute or coup is centered on this one principle. Get the wealth by bleeding your countrymen! But the wealth they are getting is limited. The greater and the ultimate benefit goes to the foreigners, who are pulling the wire."

IS PESSIMISTIC

Asked what would be the real outcome of the peace conference in Shanghai, Mr. Liu was pessimistic. He alleged that Wen Tsung-yao is sent down to Canton by Old Hsu and that Hsu will dictate the peace terms to Wen if Tsen decides to send Wen up here.

"It is difficult to predict the outcome of the parley in view of the complicated situation and the swift change of mind among the Chinese politicians," Mr. Liu continued. "But even if internal peace is concluded, it will not settle the Chinese situation, still less the Far Eastern question. We might have a short period of tranquility, but disturbance will break out shortly. China will be the storm center.

"There will be conflict on Chinese soil between the pro-Japanese and the anti-Japanese, and between the Bolsheviki and the Anti-Bolsheviki. It will be a three cornered fight, many times severer than the Balkan unrest.

Mr. Liu denounced Mr. Tang Shao-yi's act in inviting the old Parliament to come down to Shanghai where no session could be held. The Settlements are under foreign jurisdiction, so no legislature should be seated in them. The Chinese territory is under Northern jurisdiction, the Parliamentarians cannot enjoy liberty in their expressions.

The Parliamentarians are now resolved to go to Yunnan, where a quorum is expected. Over 200 have already expressed their willingness to go. After a short session in Yunnan, it expects to have its permanent seat in Chungking, which has recently been occupied by General Tang Chi-yao's troops.

Splendid Program Given At Y.M.C.A.

An appreciative audience heard a splendid program last evening at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Here are the numbers as given:

PART I

1. Chinese Guitar..
   By Mr. Y. T. Wong
2. Vocal Solo..
   By Miss M. B. Olive
   a. Jewels of Night: Chaminade
   b. The Cradle Song of 1915
      Kreisler
3. The Municipal Orchestra
   a. Morning Voices .....Grieg
   b. Ave Maria .....Gounod
   c. Funeral March .....Chopin
   d. Cornet Solo, "God that madest Earth and Heaven" ...Sanderson
   e. Lullaby .....Yarnefelt
   f. Wedding March ..
      Mendelssohn

Interval (5 minutes).

PART II

4. Fukienese Orchestra..
   By Fukien Yun Lu Club
5. Chinese Ancient Harp..
   By Mr. D. V. Chen
6. Cantonese Orchestra..
   By Chun Yea Club
7. Chinese Orchestra..
   By Fukien Yun Lu Club
   Kyang Tuan

Slave Girl Steals $16,000 In Jewels; Blames Sweetheart

Love for a man in Sinza was the excuse given by a slave girl for the theft of jewels valued at $16,000, when she was called before the Mixed Court yesterday and sentenced to two years imprisonment. The man was sentenced to nine months imprisonment and a woman confederate was given a similar penalty.

The girl stole the jewels from a house at 266 Pakhoi Road and fled to the Chinese City. She was traced there by Chinese police, arrested and returned to the Settlement for trial.

Wedding

THOMAS-MARTIN

Major Hugh Martin, D. S. O., late R. F. A., and Miss Margaret Thomas of San Francisco were married at Holy Trinity Cathedral yesterday morning. The Very Rev. Dean C. J. F. Symons solemnised the weddins and Mr. R. B. Hurry, Mus. B., was at the organ.

A guard of honor was formed by members of the Light Horse, S. V. C., in which the major holds the rank of corporal.

Mr. W. Sylvester gave away the bride. Mrs. T. A. Clark and Mrs. Sylvester attended as matrons of honor.

Mr. R. W. Wingrove, late R. F. A., served as groomsman.

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Love Of Family Cause Of Race Official's Forgery

Lawyer Tells Court Hankow Secretary Was Led Astray By Desire To Be Re-united With Wife And Child

In a moving plea for mercy that was made for Mr. W. N. Haigh in the now celebrated Hankow Race Club Case; now a record of the British Consular Court at Hankow, Mr. R. A. Frost, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Haigh, told the life story of his client and analysed the causes that had led to peculation of race club funds. What had been done, he said, had been done in a moment of madness, when the man's thoughts of the needs of a wife and a little daughter back in England had blinded him to all other considerations.

He described as absolutely inadequate the sum that Mr. Haigh's pay in pounds sterling represented exchanged into dollars in China.

THE HEARING

The case was called last Wednesday before Mr. C. A. Kirke, Acting Provincial Judge and Assessors Messrs. Lanning and Cooper. Mr. A. V. Perry appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Frost for the accused. Mr. Haigh was charged with forgery, a charge based on the recent disclosure that he had caused to be printed counterfeits of two winning cash sweeps tickets and had cashed checks obtained after presenting them. Mr. Haigh admitted that he was guilty of the charge and the sentence of three months imprisonment with hard labor was imposed. The testimony of one witness concerning the previous character and standing of the accused was then heard. The witness was Mr. Archibald Craig Stewart of the Asiatic Petroleum Company.

He said he had been an officer in the Chinese Coolie Corps during the war, and had become acquainted with the accused in that corps in France. As far as he knew Mr. Haigh held a very high reputation in France. He also knew two officers of Mr. Haigh's company who thought very highly of him. He had heard a story relating Mr. Haigh's bravery of action during a fire which broke out on the str. Tindareus, the vessel on which the coolies were shipped for repatriation from Vancouver to Tsingtao.

OF GOOD FAMILY

Mr. Frost then said that he had no further evidence to offer. His client came before the Judge pleading guilty. He was a man born in England, 44 years of age, of good family and of public school education. After leaving school, he went to the English College at Bruges, where he became proficient in the language which afterwards made him feel of special use in offering his services to his country.

In the commencement of his career he had been in the employ of an insurance company for a year and afterwards had been house and sports master at a school in Yorkshire.

He had served throughout the Boer War and had received his discharge from the army having gained two medals with clasps.

In 1904 he went to Singapore where he served in various governmental capacities, both schoiastic and secretarial, until 1914, when, owing to a breakdown in his health he had gone home.

He had offered his services to the army, but on the ground of his health he had not been accepted, and he had returned to the Straits.

In 1916 he resigned from his duties there and went to England, subsequently accepting a commission in the Chinese Labor Corps.

His service card (produced in Court) would show that his career in that corps had been highly satisfactory.

FIRE INCIDENT

Entering as a Second Lieutenant he had been rapidly promoted and was Acting Captain in charge of the party of coolies being repatriated via Vancouver to Tsingtao on board the s.s. Tindareus when the incident had occurred of which Mr. Stewart had made reference in his evidence.

A fire had broken out in the hold of the vessel while in mid-ocean, and Mr. Haigh had worked day and night, at no little danger to himself to prevent the spread of the fire and to avoid a panic among the 4,000 Chinese under his control.

He had accomplished his task successfully as was shown by the fact that the coolies had been landed at Tsingtao without a single casualty being reported.

This report was substantiated by special reference to Mr. Haigh's action in a document signed by the British authorities at Tsingtao.

In short, continued Counsel, all Mr. Haigh's previous record showed him to be not only a man of high education and character but a good sport—he had at one time played Rugby for York County—and it seemed almost unbelievable that he could have done the thing of which he was accused. Had he been a hardend criminal and denied all knowledge of the affair the evidence was such that it could not have been a simple matter to convince the Court of his guilt. How came the man to do this thing? What explanation could be offered to account for his action?

WIFE AND DAUGHTER

Mr. Frost then proceeded to go into the personal details of his client's life, he told the Court of Mr. Haigh's wife and little daughter at home in England, and drew a picture of the financial difficulties faced in trying to make ends meet upon governmental pay.

He then went on to speak of his client's arrival in Hankow, expressing, by the way, how he felt more particularly ashamed of his action on account of the kindly and friendly way in which he had been received.

Mr. Haigh, said Counsel, had come to his new employment during a specially trying time—during the races. He had seen money being thrown about like waste paper. The races over, he had seen the list of the prizes, paid and unpaid. In the Lord's Prayer we said "Lead us not into temptation" and Counsel believed that the temptation had been too strong to resist. Haigh had already sent home to his wife certain small amounts of money, and this had proved an overpowering temptation to send home a considerable sum—a sum which might never be claimed by anyone—in order to bring his wife and child out to him."

Thus, Counsel believed, had his client been overcome by a momentary attack of madness and had succumbed to the temptation. Had it been a deliberate action the tests of a real criminal came when he was called upon to swear under oath before his employers that he had not done the act.

A real criminal would have done this easily, but his client had broken down had said that he would make good the money, and take his punishment.

American Co. Shoot

The June Competition took place on the June 10. The practices were 1, 2, 3 and 4 S.V.C. Musketry Course.

Name	Net Score	Plus Allowance
Pvt. Cooper	59	*70
Pvt. Engstrom	53	*64
Sgt. Boynton	58	*62
Pvt. Turner	55	*59
Pvt. Noah	44	59
Corp. Adamson	57	57
Pvt. John	46	57
Pvt. Calder	49	56
Lt. Olsen	54	54
Pvt. Canda	45	52
Pvt. Rogers	36	51
Bug. Alexander	43	50
Pvt. Steiner	43	47
Sgt. Viloudaki	31	46
Corp. Langley	42	45
Pvt. Blanchard	38	45
Pvt. Green	40	44
Pvt. Core	31	42
Pvt. Allan	27	31
Pvt. Hansen	18	23

*Winner of Spoon

'BIG FOUR' IS ACCUSED OF CONNIVANCE WITH ANFUS

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders, the liberals, those who made the Constitutionalist cause and fought for it for three years? What of those who refused for nearly a year to deal with Wang Yi-tang because he was an Anfuite and as such they could have no traffic with him?

Why the sudden conversion to belief in Wang's purity and the eloquent telegrams urging Peking to reopen the peace conference and unite the country and all that? Why the sudden bid for Peking's stamp of approval?

SERIOUS ASSERTION

I recognise the seriousness of the assertion I have made and I do not make it unreservedly. The reports here, however well corroborated, and the interpretations logically to be given every move of the last week may be misleading, but I doubt it.

I do not mean that men like Dr. Sun, Dr. Wu and Mr. Tang have given themselves to the support of Anfu Club or militarist principles. I only mean that they have made a political alliance with the Northern militarists, or at least yielded to them in return for whatever political advantage they can obtain for their party.

So far as Dr. Sun Yat-sen is concerned, it is an open secret that since the middle of the Summer of 1919, he has been negotiating with Tuan Chi-jui. He now has two representatives here in frequent conference with Tuan's men.

NO IMPUTATIONS

I do not mean to impute Dr. Sun's patriotism, or his sincerity; no man who knows him well would or could do that. But judgment in practical exigency has never been one of his stronger qualities, and he has allowed himself to be gulled and trapped and misused for these last several months by men whose every motive and every act are inherently antagonistic to all the purposes to which he has dedicated his life.

It is tragic.

Dr. Sun has hypnotised himself into believing that, by an alliance with these men, they can be induced to recognise his leadership and endorse his principles.

They have allowed him to convince himself that, by his preachments, he can change their course and, with no compensation whatever make them give up the spoils that they have worked so hard to get.

They have allowed him, through the oily and tricky Wang Yi-tang, to convince himself that his earnest and honest eloquence will change the leopard spots.

THE EXPLANATION

By his capacity for self-delusion by words, Dr. Sun's action can be explained. What explanation can be given for the acquiescence of Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Mr. Tang Shao-yi is only conjecture.

Dr. Wu, I believe only to have followed the lead of others. But a man of Mr. Tang's prescience, analytical faculties and undoubted statesmanship can convince himself that he has any common ground with Tuan Chi-jui, Tuan Chi-kuei, Ni Shih-chung, Little Hsu and Tseng Yun-pei, only Mr. Tang himself can tell.

Granted that they have made the alliance; that Tuan will come back as premier; granted even that positions in the cabinet will be given to liberals from the South, how long will such a cabinet work together?

How long did such a cabinet work together under the presidency of Li Yuan-hung? At that time, in June of 1917, when the liberals tried to be liberal, the Tuchuns marched to Peking on the instigation of Tuan Chi-jui and his following. They overthrew the parliament and drove Li Yuan-hung himself out of office. They will do it again.

MUST SUBMIT

Whoever comes up here to work with Tuan and his following will submit to their policies, pro-Japanese deals and all, or go. Nobody knows that better than Mr. Tang Shao-yi and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the latter having been Foreign Minister during the 1917 episode.

To what end, then, the Constitutionalist cause and the three years' civil war? The situation will be an exact reconstruction of the one of three years ago. We shall be back just exactly where we have been since the founding of the republic.

Only one motive can be conceived for the Southerners' change of front. That is their desire to keep the Kuomintang intact, to keep the liberal cause alive, to give it official place and the position of balance of power in the government.

By getting Peking's recognition as the only genuine Canton article, and making the peace with Peking, the Shanghai group can get whatever concessions Peking has to make.

TIME WILL COME

But I believe time will prove these to be empty; that the only part Dr. Sun, Mr. Tang and the others will be able to play will be that of silent acquiescence a continuance of militarist Anfu exploitation.

And if they don't acquiesce they will be thrown out. In comparison with that I think the decent dignity of the death of the whole Constitutionalist cause would have reacted in the end to the advantage of real progressivism in China.

Life at the price of even unwilling partnership with the Anfu Club is not worth it. Real progressivism, the only kind that can achieve any permanent good, is not conditioned on the existence of any political party. It is, every friend of China hopes, more solidly based than that.

MUCH TO BE GAINED

For Tuan Chi-jui and the Northern militarists there is much to be gained by the new alliance. They will make peace with the Shanghai delegates and, with the kudos of having reunited the country, Tuan Chi-jui will come out again as premier.

He, it will be said, and he alone, could unite the country. He has been given the stamp of approval by the Constitutionalists. He has the united support of the country. Who then shall rule it but he?

That is why the Anfuites favor recognising the Shanghai faction as the legitimate Canton government. For the same reason that is why the Chihli party is trying to deal with Tsen Chun-hsuan and Lu Yung-ting. The intricacies of Chinese politics!

For a year now Tuan Chi-jui and Feng Kuo-chang battled over using force against the South, Tuan favoring a fight and Feng favoring a peaceful policy.

When Hsu Shih-chang succeeded Feng as President the same issues were drawn. Today they are the same, with the sides shifted.

Now Tuan is for calm of peace—with Sun Yat-sen—and the opposition, headed by President Hsu, is trying to delay peace.

All of which proves, as has often been said, that the question of internal peace has never been anything but a football party politics.

美 ALMACOA 昌

THE ALLIED MACHINERY COMPANY OF AMERICA wishes to advise t e Public that it has taken over, as from June 1st, the China Branches of its subsidiary Company, THE HORNE COMPANY, and will in future operate these Branches under its name, with the Head Office for the China Organization at Shanghai.

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American Court For China

TIENTSIN DOCKET

Following is given the list of cases that are to be called for hearing at the American Consulate-General at Tientsin at the forthcoming term of the United States Court for China that will open on June 21 at 9 a.m.

No. 101; Estate of Vincent A. Renouf, deceased.

Cause No. 530; Civil No. 194; Estate of Laura Brown, deceased.

Cause No. 664; Estate of Murry S. Frame, deceased.

Cause No. 665; In re Guardianship of Resamond Frame, a minor.

Cause No. 835; Estate of Christine Pauline Pomeroy, deceased.

Cause No. 886; Estate of Oscar Sugart, deceased.

Cause No. 987; Estate of John McMillan, deceased.

Cause No. 969; Estate of George T. Hornbuckle, deceased.

Cause No. 977; Estate of George R. Loehr, deceased.

Cause No. 814; Civil 278; The Barkely Company, Inc., v. Maloney.

Cause No. 898; Civil 302; Fearon Daniel and Co., Inc., R. N. Kitching.

Cause No. 935; Civil 318; Dokoulchaeff v. China and Mongolia Export Co.

Cause No. 945; Civil 321; Fearon Daniel and Co., v. Hall.

Cause No. 946; Civil 322; Fearon Daniel and Co., v. Hall.

Cause No. 961; Civil 327; Chao Tse-ch'ing v. Sternberg.

Cause No. 976; Civil 331; In re Liquidation of Hugh Ginrod.

Cause No. 999; Civil 342; Ying Yu-chang v. Re du Jardin.

Cause No. 1,000; Civil 343; Esieh Po-hsiang v. Shippers Commercial Corp.

Cause No. 1,001; Civil 344; Lung Chu v. Sino-American Trading Corporation.

Cause No. 1,003; Civil 345; Yu Yar-chuan v. Shippers Commercial Corp.

Cause No. 1,021; Civil 355; Chin Hsing-hsun v. Shippers Commercial Corp.

Cause No. 1,010; Civil 351; Hartman v. Hartman.

Cause No. 1,017; Civil 353; Isadore Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs.

Cause No. 1,021; Civil 355; Ullrych v. Asia Banking Corporation.

Shanghai Rifle Association

Details of the activities of the Shanghai Rifle Association in the month of June are given in the Association's monthly circular which is as follows:

JUNE COMPETITIONS

First:—Tuesday, 15th inst. 6 to 8.30 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. Range: 200 yds.

Second:—Tuesday, 29th inst. 6 to 9 a.m. (no competition in the afternoon) 300 yds. One sighting and ten scoring shot at each distance.

RENEVOLNET SHIELD

The eleventh competition for the above shield will be held on Tuesday, 29th inst. in the afternoon from 4 to 6.30 p.m. Range 500 yds. Post entries.

ANNUAL CLASSIFICATION

The classification for the coming year is based on the following percentages:—"AI" class 85 percent and over, "A" class 80 percent and over, "B" class 75 percent and over, "C" class 65 percent and over and "D" class under 65 percent.

In accordance with the above the following transfers are made:—

To "A" class:—F. E. Hodges and A. C. Davis.

To "A" class:—Y. Kawanami, F. Gates, L. Nelleman, H. Noiashiki, G. A. Fitch, J. Langley, A. S. Mottu, J. Rebsmon, O. Erzunger, F. Green, G. H. Willder and C. E. M. Thomson.

To "B" class:—H. Tobias, M. Fujima, P. D. Sullivan, K. D. Chen, H. T. Bradley, S. Kojima, K. Tsunoda, D. Izutani, L. Canda and S. Inouye.

To "C" class:—F. Bonichi, H. J. Blatchford, Y. Yoshimura, W. V. Field, T. Ohshima and H. Robinson.

To "D" class:—Yang, Zoong, Tsuak.

ANNUAL MEETING

(Prizes):—Prize Winners at the recent meeting are reminded that the purchase of prizes must be made on or before the 30th instant, after which date the prize voucher is no longer valid.

Lawn Tennis

S. C. C. v. PORTUGUESE ASN.

This match was played on the S.C.C. courts on Wednesday and resulted in a win for the Portuguese S. A. by three matches to two. The players and scores were:—

Grant and Forshaw (S.C.C) beat L. Barrera and P. Silva (P.S.A.) 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, 4-6, 8-6.

Hardwick and Acliesen (S.C.C.) lost to A. Eca Silva and A. M. Souza (P. S. A.) 1-6, 5-7, 5-7.

Thompson and Clifford (S.C.C.) beat S. Collaco and P. Costa (P.S.A.) 2-6, 11-9, 8-6, 4-5, 6-4.

Allen and Fowler (S.C.C.) lost to C. Passos and R. Souza (P.S.A.) 2-6, 8-6, 2-6, 6-8.

Malkin and Hinton (S.C.C.) lost to A. Guttierrez and S. Xavier (P.S.A.) 3-6, 6-4, 1-6, 4-6.

'THE NUT'S' PATTEN FOR PLANE UPHELD

Federal Court Concurs In Decision Giving Janin Invention Over Curtiss

New York, May 1.—A decision by Federal Judge Chatfield yesterday in Brooklyn concurs in the action of 1914 of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the district of Columbia in the contest between Albert Janin and Glenn H. Curtiss over the right to the hydro-airplane patent. It grants the patent right to Janin.

Janin is the Rosebank, S. I., inventor who, as Judge Chatfield's decision recites, achieved the soubriquet of "The Nut" because he spent his time trying to invent a flying boat while his wife and thirteen children were in straitened circumstances. He conceived the idea of a hydro-air-plane in 1899 when, as a boy aboard a steamship plying between this port and the West Indies, he observed the flying fish and the sea gulls.

Janin applied for a patent on a hydro-airplane structure Jan. 26, 1911, and made another application for a machine August 22 of that year, which had bi-plane wings instead of monoplane. Curtiss, when he heard of Janin's patent, sued before the Patent Examiner in Washington to obtain the patent rights. He won this action, which, appealed to the Patent Commissioner, resulted in a reversal which the Circuit Court of Appeals sustained.

The suit before Judge Chatfield was brought to get a decision from a District Judge on which the case can be taken to the United States Supreme Court for final decision. The actions in the District of Columbia, because of their nature, did not permit an appeal to the higher tribunal. The action was started in Brooklyn because Janin, as a Staten Island resident, is within that Federal District.

Judge Chatfield's decision practically awards to the Staten Island man royalties on every hydro-airplane ever constructed in this country if he wanted to press a claim. It is understood that Janin and Curtiss have an agreement whereby Janin receives an income for permitting Curtiss to make the machines pending the ultimate decision of the court.

Referring in his decision to the claim that Janin had virtually abandoned his invention, Judge Chatfield says:

"Regarding the present trial, the record in the case shows plainly that Janin never abandoned his idea. His diligence was remarkable in the face of the difficulties he encountered. His witnesses are positive as to the essential portions of the original drawings."

Soochow Track Meet Record Corrected

The following corrections in the record of the Athletic Meet that was held at Soochow a week ago between the Shanghai American School and Soochow University have been announced in the official record of the meet:

High Hurdles, (120 yds.) should be 18 seconds instead of 8 seconds.

Low Hurdles, should be 220 yds. instead of 120 yds. time 28.5 seconds instead of 285 seconds.

Mile Run. Dau and not Daung, took second place. (The time of 5 min. 19 sec. was the best ever made by a Soochow University man).

Pole Vault. First place Lee Soochow, (omitted from former report) height ten feet (also a record breaker for Soochow).

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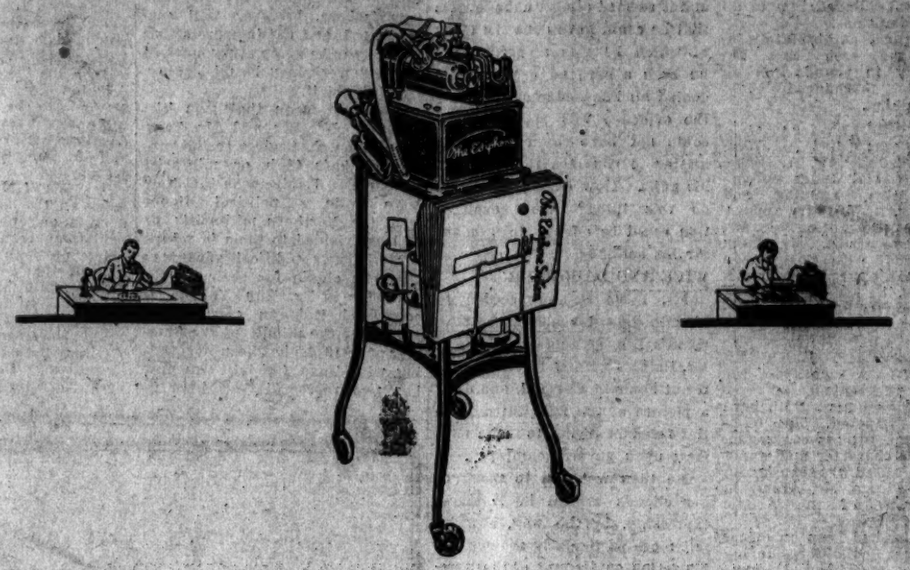

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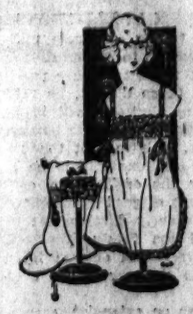

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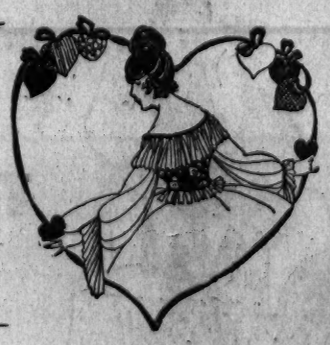

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Democracy Is Safe In Germany, Says Ebert; Faces Big Problems

President Declares His Ideal Is Government Based On Sound Economic Policy Of A Strongly Marked Social Justice

BY CYRIL BROWN

Berlin, April 28.—"A healthy democratic republic producing high cultural values and based on the sound economic policy of a strongly marked social justice is the characteristic ideal toward which the new Germany should strive."

Such is the farsighted vision of Reichs President Ebert, who, with epigrammatic frankness, discussed Germany's present and her prospects in an exclusive interview with The World correspondent today.

In the present danger period of unrest and fermentation I found the saddler President cool as a cucumber and full of common sense, but betraying traces of weary discouragement over the fresh troubles and dangers that continue to beset the young republic, of which he was one of the principal creators and which he firmly believes will yet triumph over all obstacles and foes, foreign and domestic. President Ebert also firmly believes that "democracy has come to stay," with the corollary that "monarchy has gone for good and Bolshevism will not come."

"Democracy is safe in Germany now, but must continue fighting hard for a long while to maintain itself," said Ebert. "The Social Democrats; and particularly their intellectual leaders, have always stood squarely on the basis of democracy. Germany has now what we consider the most democratic Constitution in the world. In addition, most of the German states are already on a democratic basis. In the remaining backward states, democratisation is progressing The task of democratisation is also being pushed in the governmental administration, in the civil service, in the army—in fact, all along the line.

"The Kapp coup," Ebert went on, "gave democracy a temporary setback by interrupting its quiet and orderly development, but I hope and believe we are getting back to the old, sound line of orderly development. On the other hand, the Kapp coup, perhaps, did one good thing by revealing and proving how deeply and strongly young democracy was rooted in the German people. The Kapp coup was a hard test for the democratic republic, and probably is not the last one either; more and severer trials may be ahead."

In fact, President Ebert frankly stated that another coup from the Right (Monarchical) was not out of the question, but he does not expect to be caught napping and chased from Berlin to Stuttgart again.

SEES VICTORY IN ELECTIONS

"We are taking adequate military measures to insure the Government against another possible putsch" (coup d'etat), he said "The coming elections will bring about the relaxation of the tension in Germany. I hope that the result of the elections will make it possible for the coalition to continue its work of good Government and quiet, orderly development in Germany. I am firmly convinced that democracy will emerge from the elections stronger than ever before.

"I carry on an extensive correspondence with German workingmen in America as well as with Americans there. I also have had the pleasure of receiving many Americans here, including Red Cross, religious and welfare workers' delegations, from all of whom I have learned that the fight of German democracy against the forces of reaction and radicalism has been followed with considerable lively interest by Americans. Expressions of the same interest, and even of sympathy, have reached us from Scandinavia, Holland, Italy and other countries. But welcome and encouraging as the outside world's moral support and sympathetic interest in democracy's struggle are to us, I am fully conscious of the fact that we must fight our own battle for democracy, relying entirely on our own strength.

"Two of the gravest danger factors that menace German democracy are the peace treaty and our internal economic conditions. The peace treaty, with its continued infliction of national humiliation on Germany, stirs up and stimulates democracy's foes, furnishes them with every fresh campaign material against the coalition Government and fosters a nationalstic and reactionary spirit, particularly in the universities Many persons in Germany still cling to the conservative point of view and are against a democratic form of government.

PEACE TREATY IS MENACE

"The older generation of Conservatives cannot change their opinions and are irreconcilable to the new order. Their hostility toward a democratic republic must continue until the older generation has died off. Among the younger generation, however, there are hopeful examples of those trying to adapt themselves to the new order.

"The present peace treaty continues to be a grave standing menace to German democracy, however," President Ebert continued. "Every fresh humiliation, hardship and handicap plays into the hands of the reactionary opposition. The French occupation of Frankfort, for instance, was a blow at democracy."

Expressing merely his personal opinion in informal conversation, President Ebert said he felt particular bitterness over the fact that the French had occupied the intellectual capital of South Germany, thus punishing or penalising Germany for trying to restore order in the Ruhr Valley. He continued:

"Even at the risk of the Entente marching in, we had to restore order in the Ruhr district. It is perhaps fortunate for us that some of the Entente countries took a different view of the matter from the French. The Ruhr district is the economic heart of Germany: if it stop beating, Germany and the Republic are lost. It is the last source of a coal supply we have left to us.

"Ninety-five percent of the Ruhr population wanted law, order and work: only 5 percent wanted an armed uproar, but those 5 percent, terrorising the peaceful population and endangering Germany's whole economic life, had to be put down by strong armed force as a last resort. The Ruhr Valley is the economic life or death of our democracy. The real danger that existed in the Ruhr uprising is indicated by the heavy casualties in dead or wounded sustained by the Reichswehr troops. We have now withdrawn and reduced our troops in the neutral zone to the 18,000 which the treaty permits."

Just as President Ebert sees danger to democracy in the peace treaty, which, he insists, fosters and arouses nationalistic reaction, so he sees the other grave danger in the increasing economic pressure, because it stimulates and fosters radicalism. For the people, particularly the workers, blame all economic evils on the democratic Government, which causes many to embrace radicalism as the panacea for their economic ills.

"What Germany needs most is law and order, quiet and work, and a chance to work hard, which includes food and raw materials," President Ebert said, in ending the interview. "The basic conditions are here for sound, healthy economic development. Democracy needs only a chance to make good. We have a good Government in Germany today. I had plenty of opportunities to look into the workings of the old regime Government, and I can challenge comparisons. We have able men in office, who are working hard, and we are all working together in the Government, co-operating smoothly and harmoniously. For months past, work has been done on our plans for Germany's economic reconstruction as soon as conditions permit. The first thing to be done will be to make those large groups of industries which are already syndicalised, and therefore ripe for it, available for the good of all the people."

MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE

This, I gathered from Ebert, is the initial extent of the contemplated socialisation of Germany and is prerequisite to all economic reconstruction plans. However, it is in addition to plans for the export of food and raw materials, Ebert said,

"We must have export possibilities, we are absolutely dependent on that. Our whole industrial life is based and dependent on exportation. I have hopes in negotiations now under way by which our industries would receive raw materials in return for their finished products. Unfortunately, most of our ships have been taken from us. The largest ship Germany has left, I believe, is 1,300 tons. However, without the possibility of export, Germany is lost. We cannot begin to feed our people."

Finally President Ebert summarised his ideal of the new Germany of the future as "a healthy, strongly social, democratic republic," leading the way in social welfare legislation and social justice.

Must Make Defiant Germany Repentant

London, April 24.—In a long letter to the Times, Bishop James Cannon jr. states that during last month, as a Bishop of the Methodist Church of the United States appointed to investigate conditions and make recommendations for relief work in Europe, he has visited France, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Danzig, Germany, Holland and Belgium. He has been brought face to face, he writes, with facts of a political and international nature and has arrived at the following conclusions:

First, Germany has sinned. Second, the world suffers. Germany's sin has brought great suffering. Third, Germany is unrepentant. Fourth, Germany must pay. Fifth, the peace treaty should be rigidly enforced. A repentant Germany is greatly to be desired, but if not a repentant Germany a submissive, obedient, de-Prussianised Germany is necessary for the peace of the world.

Geddes Warns U.S. Avoid Entanglement

Ambassador Refers To Industrial Troubles—Next 50 Years Hold Great Possibilities

Washington, May 31.—Ambassador Geddes warned the United States against enmeshment in the social entanglement in Europe. He referred to the strikes, showing that the industrial unrest would be doubled in the future.

So many nations are so shrouded by dark clouds, that the next fifty years will be either the most gorgeous or the most disatrous in history.

St. John's University News Items

Upon the invitation of the Shanghai College Athletic Association, Mr. H. D. Holt of the faculty and Mr. Z. L. Wm. Sung, Physical Director, acted as the starter and one of the track and field judges respectively at the College annual field and track day, Saturday, June 5.

* * *

Under the direction of Mrs. F. L. Hawks Pott, the annual college concert was held before a big audience in the Alumni Hall on Saturday evening, June 5. The entertainment was in the nature of music given by the musical talents from the college. The program was concluded with an excellent cinema show.

* * *

A group of normal class students from the Government Teachers' College, Nanking, led by Prof. K. S. Liu, visited St. John's Monday, June 7.

* * *

The entrance examinations for the College were held from Wednesday, June 9, to Saturday, June 12. Quite a number of enthusiastic youths attended the examinations both in Chinese and in English. Owing to late applicants, a second examination will take place on Friday, September 3, according to announcement.

* * *

The St. John's swimming team under the direction of the Physical Director had a swimming contest with the Chinese Y.M.C.A. team on Wednesday evening, June 9, at the Y.M.C.A. pool. St. John's won by a score of 20-16.

* * *

Following an announcement from New York of the abandonment of the Shanghai plan for the establishment of a new Rockefeller Foundation Medical Center here, the Pennsylvania Medical School, being the Medical Department of St. John's, plans expansion. The laboratory building for biology, physics and chemistry is now under construction across the Soochow Creek. A late catalogue of the Medical Department, entitled "Announcement of the Pennsylvania Medical School," has just come from the press.

* * *

Mr. Z. L. Wm. Sung, Director of the Department of physical training, will sail for the States in August to spend a year's study in Oberlin College, Ohio. Mr. W. T. Yui, the assistant, will also sail for America on private support to pursue higher study. During Mr. Sung's absence, Mr. Z. T. Wong, once physical director of Tangshan Railways and Engineering College, will be in charge of the department.

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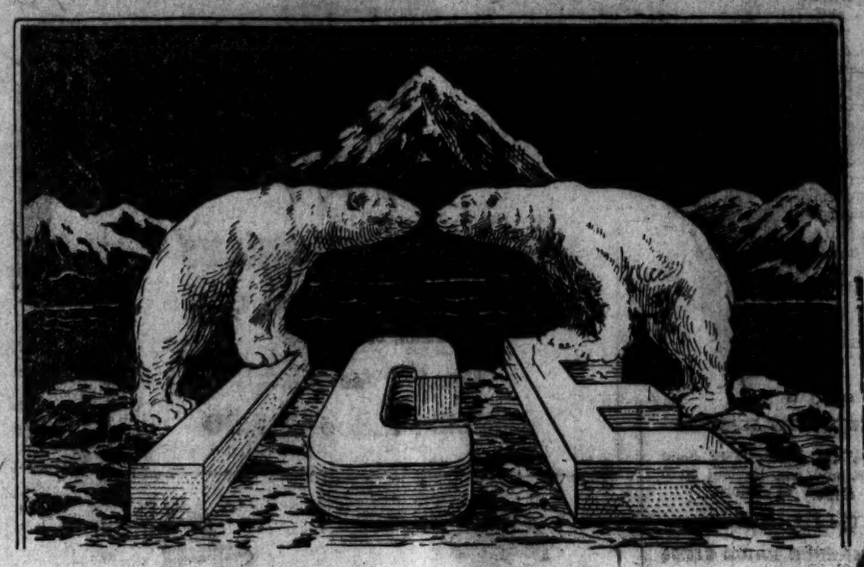

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GERMANY IS STILL HEART-SICK, SAYS DEFENSE CHIEF

Dr. Gessler Adds Short Rations And Love Of Kings Cause Nation's Ills

FOOD WILL CURE RADICALS

Chief Problem Is To Govern Well, Then People Will Maintain Republic

BY CYRIL BROWN

Berlin, April 26.—"A large part of the German people has stomach trouble, another large part has heart trouble, and many have both. Germany will continue restless, feverish, ill, until there has been a marked improvement in the heart and stomach troubles of the German people."

An explanation of the underlying causes of these troubles was offered by the Minister of National Defense, Dr. Gessler, to The World correspondent in an exclusive interview today. A physiological fact, according to Dr. Gessler, explains all of Germany's present problems, including the delicate and dangerous disarmament question.

"I always like to get down to fundamentals," the Minister said. "In the human body ailments of different organs cause different emotions, feelings, states of mind. Stomach trouble causes irritability of temper. After being on scant rations for years millions of Germans are literally stomach sick, which causes the irritability and unrest that breeds radicalism.

STILL CRAVE MONARCHY

"On the other hand, many Germans are genuinely heart-sick over the collapse of the old order of the German Empire, the monarchy, and they cannot reconcile themselves at once to the new order, the republic. The revolution was a terrific shock to these people, almost as great a shock as it would be to the democratic Americans if the impossible were to happen and America suddenly become a monarchy. Yet to millions of Germans it seemed just as impossible for Germany to become a republic. Nobody would have believed impossible five years ago; many still cannot realise it. The idea of a democratic republic supplanting the monarchy has made them heart-sick. This explains the persistence of a strong, active monarchical resistance. One must understand and respect the feelings of such people, which certainly are not unnatural."

Accordingly, Dr. Gessler is optimistically inclined to let nature take her course, relying on time to strengthen German democracy by healing the heart-sickness of the monarchist reactionaries. He is hopeful that improved economic and food conditions will gradually cure radicalism.

HAS SENSE OF HUMOR

Dr. Gessler is a soft spoken Bavarian Democrat, and although as Gustav Noske's political heir to Germany's military troubles he has the meanest job in Germany today, his undeniable fatalism about Germany's future is tinged with a whimsical sense of humor. Gessler seems to be the ablest man who has appeared in the Coalition Cabinet since the revolution. His political friends, and even his foes, rate him as above the average, and he is credited with having revealed statesmanlike qualities.

Gessler is a strong man, but he wisely conceals his strength behind the most un-Prussian tact, suavity, personal affability, a winning smile and Bavarian good humor. His toughest duty, in addition to restoring and maintaining order in Germany under the Entente's pressure for disarmament, is to try to reform the Reichswehr into a really democratic national army which can be thoroughly relied on to uphold and defend the democratic Constitution and republic.

DEMOCRACY'S PROBLEM

"Democracy's principal problem is to govern well," Dr. Gessler said to me today. "If we can give Germany a good Government the people will be satisfied with democracy and Germany will continue as a republic. Unfortunately, most people do not think far enough back to realise that Germany's present troubles and difficulties are the result of the long war we lost, and they are inclined to blame everything on the present Government. But if, despite handicaps from inside and outside, we can give the people a good Government, the overwhelming bulk of the German people will be satisfied and continue to support a democratic republic."

Of the disarmament problem Dr. Gessler said: "One of the gravest dangers of the situation is the continued French mistrust of Germany. I did not want to send troops into the Ruhr Valley if it could possibly be avoided, and I held off until the very last moment possible. Nobody who has not actually experienced it can fully realise what tremendous, long-lasting bitterness and hate civil war in this country engenders locally."

200,000 TROOPS NEEDED

Dr. Gessler said he thought that with 200,000 troops he could maintain order in Germany against both radicals and reactionaries. He said also that things need not necessarily get worse. But there is another danger ahead to be survived, the late spring when each year there is the most acute food pinch. However, Dr. Gessler expressed the opinion that there might be a slight improvement in food conditions in the autumn after the new harvest.

If he were forced to reduce the army to 100,000 men, and at the same time the local citizens' militia were disbanded under orders of the Entente, and if the military force, the so-called Green Police, also had to be broken up, Dr. Gessler feared the jig would be up in Germany as far as law, order and peace are concerned. For an extensive disarmament of the military, police and citizens militia forces would leave Germany at the mercy of armed Spartacists and of the criminal elements which it is impossible to disarm.

CANNOT DISARM RADICALS

"The disarmament dilemma is another cause of Germany's heart trouble," Dr. Gessler said. "Anybody can hide arms in his home, and who is going to find them? For instance, it would be hard enough to find a gun hidden in my house if I chose to hide one. How much more difficult to find and seize arms in the dark tenement haunts of Spartacism?"

The Minister of National Defense said he greatly regrets to see the enforced disbanding of the Einwohnerwehren (Home Guards) under the orders of the Entente. He believes these local citizens' militia are still desirable institutions for local defense against armed Spartacists and the depredations of armed criminals.

"These volunteer citizen organisations were the logical evolution of the Spartacists' terror," said Dr. Gessler. "As Burgomaster of Nuremberg I had to organise local Einwohnerwehrenen, and I had the utmost trouble to persuade the citizens to join. They all said they were busy minding their own business and had no time to carry guns around.

"But after Munich was in the hands of the Bolshevists and trouble threatened to break out in Nuremberg, the citizens there began to see that they must organise to protect their lives and property against the Spartacists and, although reluctantly, joined the Einwohnerwehren I was organising."

INVITE ACTRESS TO PRAGUE

Mrs. Campbell To Give Shaw Play At Czech Nation's Festival

London, May 1.—Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the actress, has been invited by the Ministry of Education of the new Czecho-Slovak Republic to go to Prague to attend the national festival there in celebration of the recovered freedom of the Czech peoples.

While in Prague, she will appear in the role of Ella Doolittle in Bernard Shaw's "Pygamalion," playing her part in English, with the Czecho company speaking Bohemian.

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Mrs. Finley Shepard Quits Y. W. C. A. National Board

Program Basing Membership On Declaration Of Faith Instead Of Affiliation With Church Causes Breach

Cleveland, April 17.—Opposition by the conservative element and National Board members of the Young Women's Christian Association to the progressive action of the National Convention of the association in session here today resulted in the resignation of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard of New York, formerly Miss Helen Gould, from the National Board.

Other resignation of National Board members who continually have disapproved the progressive program of the convention, although supported by delegates representing the younger and industrial element of the association and student organisations, are expected.

Adoption of an industrial and social program, committing the Y. W. C. A. to use its resources and influence in obtaining legislation regulating the work of women and the basing of an active voting membership in student associations on a simple declration of faith instead of affiliation with a Protestant church aroused pronounced opposition from various members of the board including Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Dave H. Morris, formerly Miss Alice Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Thomas Gladding of New York.

Mrs. Shepard's resignation came prior to the consideration of the financial program. Mrs. Palst of Philadelphia, National President, allowed Mrs. Shepard to have the floor for a "personal word."

Mr. Shepard said: "As a humbile member of the Y. W. C. A. for many years, I must own to a real grief over some of the sentiments expressed and the measures adopted by this convention.

"I have always believed in the depth rather than the breadth of the tenets of its construction, and I contend that the association's greatest gifts and accomplishments lie in the intensification of the religious and inner life of the nation's young women.

"I dare say if given an opportunity to mature their thoughts on this matter that almost every delegate would agree with this declaration. As an association we are allowing ourselves to be interviewed by a wedge that is separating the association from the highest purpose of its constitution, and which may reasonably be expected to bring about its undoing.

"Holding the convictions that I do and which are herein expressed and have just been implied, I must in loyalty to my Lord and Savior and in justice to myself and friends request the immediate acceptance of my resignation, which I now tender as a member of the national board of the Y. W. C. A."

Mrs. Shepard was a charter member of the association at its institution in 1906.

Referring to the resignation Mrs. Palst said: "My personal conviction is that in working out only what we have voiced will prove whether we have been sound or not. These questions will be open when we meet again, and we can then with more experience look into the future, and it is with great faith that I believe we must look in that direction."

The platform adopted approves the eight-hour day, collective bargaining and the prohibition to night work for women.

Refuses To Abandon Patient To Save Son

French Doctor, On Way To Sick Call, Is Told Of Boy's Accident

Geneva, April 23.—A French doctor named Tissot, who lives at Bonneville, near Geneva, yesterday was confronted with a terrible ordeal involving his professional honor. He received a telephone call from a neighboring village informing him that a patient suffering from influenza was in a serious condition.

Dr. Tissot started immediately, but his carriage was overtaken by a messenger, who said the doctor's son, seventeen years old, had fallen into a ravine while collecting alpine flowers and fractured his skull. The boy's condition was described as critical. The physician, after hesitating for a few moments, drove on to his patient. On returning home he found his son dead.

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PILE MILLIONS IN CORPORATION TO FINANCE EXPORTS

U. S. Chamber Of Commerce Approves Bankers' Plan To Help Europe

DEMAND FOREIGN POLICY

Resolution Against Service Bonus; Revision Of Income Tax Needed

Atlantic City, April 27.— A definite step toward utilisation of private American credit in the rehabilitation of Europe was registered today when the finance group of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at the annual meeting of the chamber approved the plan of the American Bankers' Association for organisation of a gigantic corporation under the Edge law to finance American exports.

This action, taken at a session presided over by James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce of New York, was fortified by the report of the chamber's National Committee on European Finance, which set forth that raw materials are essential to European reconstruction and that the continued existence of a state of war injures confidence in conditions overseas.

The position of the finance group will be reflected in a resolution to be submitted Thursday.

OPPOSE SERVICE BONUS

At the same time the Resolutions Committee will offer at the instance of the Board of Directors a resolution opposing the proposed money bonus to ex-service men. It is the directors' view that, apart from the financial questions involved, a money bonus would do irreparable damage to production throughout the country, because many beneficiaries would refuse to work as long as their money lasted. The injurious results, it is believed, would be felt with special severity in the South.

The National Committee on European Finance was appointed following the International Trade Conference called by the Chamber last October. It started its deliberations in consultation with unofficial delegates from Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy and has consulted them continuously since in an effort to evolve a plan which would simultaneously help Europe to regain its feet and this country to find a market for its goods.

The report asserts that to realize these benefits there must be a revision of the excess profits and income tax regulations of this country; that Americans must practice thrift and conservation; that Europeans must display industry and thrift, must reduce inflated currency, must balance budgets and give evidences of political stability. The section advocating reduction of taxes says:

"The large investor, both corporate and individual (in European credits), is largely unavailable because of the present situation with respect to taxation. Under existing rates of Federal income tax a return of 5 percent without tax deductions is more attractive than domestic or foreign investment subject to tax."

WANT OUR POLICY STATED

The report calls on the Government for a statement of a foreign policy as to protecting American investments abroad, "since it would obviously be dangerous to encourage foreign investments without a clear understanding on the part of the investors of what the Government's policy will be once the investments were irrevocably made."

"Without entering into the political aspect of the treaty of peace or the League of Nations," says the report, "it is necessary in a discussion of the conditions influencing American investment in Europe to point out that the continued existence of a state of war has not tended to improve that confidence in conditions overseas which must always be the basis for forming credit judgments."

The plan for financing at the same time America's foreign trade and Europe's rehabilitation includes, besides organising a corporation of many million dollars capital, the sale of its securities to as wide a range of private investors as can be mustered, giving every American an opportunity to participate in the expansion of the country's overseas trade.

George E. Roberts, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, in an address tonight on "International Production in Relation to World Production," declared "there is evidence throughout the country of an amount of capital available for investment which is beyond all past knowledge."

He urged the duty of this country to continue its aid to Europe, adding:

"We have failed as a people to grasp the fact that, although the war is ended, the world still confronts the greatest emergency of human history."

He recommended consideration of laws or agreements guaranteeing security to international investments in the event of war. The fate of German investments here, he pointed out, has shaken confidence in such undertakings.

William D. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce, now President of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, recommended in an address before the foreign commerce group that this country lift the Russian embargo. He added that because of Russia's crippled transportation system little trade was likely to ensue in the near future. But "for the future, if we are wise and prepared, she offers the greatest of opportunities."

He characterised as Soviet porpaganda stories of the amount of trade Great Britain is getting from Russia.

The railroad group went on record in favor of giving the interstate Commerce Commission supervision of the railroads, and increase of rates to meet running expenses and provide needed equipment.

U. S. Chinese Urging Anti-Japan Boycott

Appeal To All Chinese In America To Bar All Japanese Goods

Washington, May 4.—Echoing the boycott which the Chinese at home are maintaining against all Japanese goods as a form of protest against the Japanese policy toward China pending "sterner measures," the Chinese merchants and students of Washington have appealed to all the Chinese residents in America to observe next Sunday as a day of humiliation and inspiration.

That day will be the fifth anniversary of the compulsory acceptance by China of the twenty-one Japanese demands which all patriotic Chinese regard as the symbol of China's virtual vassalage to Japan. Dr. Paul Reinsch, late United States Minister to China, will be the principal speaker at the Washington meeting.

The following telegram was sent last night to representative Chinese organisations in all the principal centers of the United States:

"To those who are patriotic—have you forgotten Shantung?

"Have you forgotten May 9 fifth anniversary of the day when the Chinese Government accepted the twenty-one demands presented by Japan?

"Our beloved Shantung was robbed by the Japanese.

"On that day merchants, students, laborers, all ought to hold meetings. We in the United States should take the same steps as our brothers across the sea. So the Chinese at Washington have decided to call meeting of mourning, shame and resolution to rid ourselves of disgrace."

One May Really Die Of A Broken Heart

Common expressions such as "have a heart," a "heartless person," it "comes from the heart" are more scientific than the scientific world is ready to acknowledge. Modern doctors tell us the heart has nothing to do with the affections, emotions and feelings, being merely a blood-pumping organ formed of involuntary muscles and beyond the influence of the will, if not of the mental sphere, but Dr. Aurelius R. de Janis of Boston points out in the Medical Record (New York) that this is not entirely correct.

"The heart," he writes, "is an organ which is highly susceptible to emotional excitement, and neither volition nor the coolest temperament will give immunity from this susceptibility. It has long been noticed that long-continued anxiety will lead to a feeble and slow action of the heart and at the same time render the organ irritable and liable to become excited under the slightest access of emotional feeling.

"A sudden and painful mental shock has also been known to arrest the action of the heart or to excite it to such a degree as even to injure its valves or their cordae tendineae. Furthermore, we often hear the phrase 'died of a broken heart,' and this is not purely figurative, because sudden death may undoubtedly be sometimes due to a ruptured heart caused by violent emotions. Terror or joy, when it suddenly seizes a person already overpowered by despair, may paralyse the heart. History tells us that the Roman matrons, after the battle of Cannae, on seeing their sons, whom they supposed to have been killed, dropped dead on the spot.

"Fear, which is the chronic form of fright, occasions a tremulous palpitation; rage also may produce precordial oppression, and is known even to have brought on an attack of angina pectoris. Excessive grief will cause functional disorder with deranged action of the valves, the patient becoming pale and anaemic. It is a general rule that hope will excite and sustain the organ; despair and anxiety will depress it; and contentment and peace of mind will give it healthy action.

"I am convinced that but few physicians realise the great importance of the relations of the brain with the heart, or even appreciate the connection between the soul and that center of physical life. We might even assert that as there is a corporal heart (the life-giving center of the body), so there must be a spiritual heart (the center of soul-life). Else, why is the word 'heart' continually applied to the feelings, the impulses and emotions?

"It is further said, a man 'has a heart' or 'no heart,' that such an emotion 'comes from the heart or the head,' thereby indicating that one kind of feeling may came from the soul and another from a more 'calculating' center. And all the grand, noble and loving impulses of our nature are said to come from the 'heart,' while the cold, unemotional and 'practical' acts are said to emanate from the brain.

"This sympathy between the mind and the heart should not be overlooked, for certain cases to form more correct diagnosis than could be otherwise be made. A physician may be treating the heart with medicines when his efforts should be directed to a diseased mind."

NOISES AND NERVES

"A noise in the road outside or the clatter of the children at their play was enough to cause me real agony," said one nervous woman. Think what that means!

When a man or woman is a prey to run-down nerves every sudden sound causes misery. It is not always the headaches, neuralgia, sciatic pains in the back and legs, and other physical sufferings, that are the hardest to bear. Misery of mind—when a door is banging, or a shrill whistle makes a violent assault on the nerves—receives no sympathy; but those who endure it envy the people with steady nerves who are able to ignore what to them is a cause of real torture.

There is only one way to correct this miserable condition. Nerves that suffer thus are nerves starved for want of rich, healthy blood. They need a blood-maker and nerve tonic. Dr. Williams' pink pills build up and make good your impoverished blood. By this process they tone up every nerve in the body that is crying out for nourishment. Also, these pills strengthen the stomach and digestive powers.

If you are suffering from nerves do not go to great expense until you have tried building up the blood. The changes are that Dr. Williams' pink pills are all you require, for they have given many nervous sufferers complete relief. Now is the time to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. Get a supply from any dealer, or direct and post free, one bottle for $1.50, six for $8, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Write a postcard to the same address asking for a free copy of the useful booklet "The Nerves and Their Needs."

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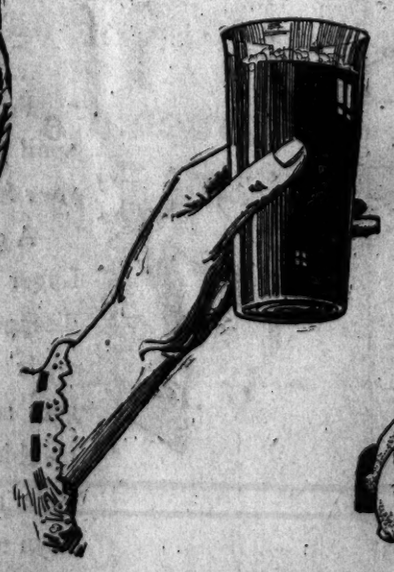

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AMERICAN RED CROSS SENDING THOUSAND RUSSIAN WAIFS HOME

THREE SHIPS WITH COLONY OF ORPHANS COMING HERE

Vessels Will Sail From Vladivostok By Way Of Shanghai

CROSSED SIBERIA

Graphic Account Given By Frederick H. Smith Of Long Flight

Three shiploads of Russian waifs who came under the protection of the American Red Cross after the revolution and were brought to Vladivostok, many of them all the way across Siberia from Petrograd, and from centers that emptied before the advancing tide of Bolshevism, are to come to Shanghai on their way home. The American Red Cross will undertake to find the parents of as many of these children as possible and to do this the children are to be sent from Vladivostok back to Petrograd by sea.

Major Riley H. Allen, a Red Cross volunteer, who formerly was managing editor of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin and who has won high distinction in his two years of service with the Red Cross in Siberia, is to have charge of the remarkable expedition which was to have set out in the three vessels provided by the authorities at Vladivostok in the second week in June. Word has not yet been received in Shanghai stating definitely when the start would be made.

DATE NOT KNOWN

Mr. W. A. B. Nichols, head of the American Red Cross here, said last night that he had not yet been notified of the date upon which the three vessels will sail.

In the long flight toward the sea the children were kept for a time at Omsk, but when the Kolchak regime was overthrown they were brought on to Vladivostok.

The colony of children with their Red Cross teachers and guardians found a home in a big hospital structure that had been erected by the Czecho-Slovak forces on a height on Russian Island after the Czechs had occupied the port. For the purpose of caring for the colony of children this hospital and adjacent troops barracks were turned over to the American Red Cross.

When the decision was reached to remove American army forces and withdraw the American Red Cross from Siberia the question of what was to become of the colony of children arose to be solved and it was decided to send them back to Petrograd.

A GRAPHIC STORY

A graphic account of the experiences of these Russian orphans was given by Mr. Frederick H. Smith, Representative of the Chicago Tribune, who came to Shanghai after a period spent in Siberia. He saw the children on their way to Vladivostok and talked to them and to the Red Cross officials who were with them. Following is his account of their flight:

My first introduction to the children of Siberia was one not to be forgotten. A trainload of them arrived from the west and noisily debarked at Second River, near Vladivostok. They had traveled in freight cars from the Ural mountains and had not seen their homes since March, 1918. Several were accompanied by governesses and two or three were fortunate enough never to have been separated from their mothers, but the great majority of the 272 boys and girls were but little war waifs with the American Red Cross their only guardian.

These children, ranging in age from four years to seventeen years, had been sent out of Petrograd in the early Spring of last year to rescue them from the starvation conditions that were beginning to surround them. At that time the daily allotment of bread for each person had been reduced to one-eighth of a pound. They were sent to towns and cities not very distant from Petrograd and neither they nor their parents suspected they were starting a journey that eventually would bring them to the shores of the Sea of Japan, five thousand miles away. Almost all of them had come from good homes, their parents having been members of the well-to-do middle class.

Civil war continued to make their lot precarious and in the Spring of this year they were collected from various towns and taken in a group to the Ural Mountains where, at Turguysk, they lived in a cupped garden surrounded by rugged snow-clad peaks. Within their little paradise was a lake which is said to be full of radio activity. At any rate the great pool was so attractive to the children that they bathed in it five times a day.

The boys and girls undertook with enthusiasm the cultivation of a farm of forty-five acres and raised a fine lot of green stuff and other vegetables, much of which they were compelled to leave to the Bolsheviki. Their garden brought Lucy Margaret Brown, an English girl, to their aid. Miss Brown had been a medal-winning poultry farmer in the Crimea before the war of the Reds forced her to become a refugee. She joined the American Red Cross and was a guardian angel both for the garden and children. Miss Brown is almost six feet in height, slender, with expressive eyes, dark hair and a smile that wins instant friendly attention. She speaks Russian perfectly.

AGAIN ARE MOVED

The outposts of the American Red Cross in the war stricken country in the Ural region reported that the Bolsheviki were approaching and that the children should be moved eastward. Miss Grace Harrington, a Red Cross girl from the States, and Captain Henry P. Beckley of Honolulu, a Red Cross official, went to the rescue with a freight train. The children were put aboard just in time, for as they gave a last regretful look at their farm and their lake and their huts among the mountain tops the Bolshevik bullets were beginning to cut twigs from the trees.

The box cars were fitted with rude bunks of boards. On these the boys and girls spread their blankets and made themselves as comfortable as possible for the overland voyage that was to last twenty-two days. The cars were but dimly lighted at night with candles. In two cars Capt. Beckly had installed army rolling kitchens as stationary cook stoves and these were a constant delight and wonder to the kiddies.

A great American flag fluttered from Beckley's car and on some of the other cars were streamers on which was the inscription in large letters "American Red Cross." If anything should have been required to convince Siberians that the Americans in their country were solely eager to help the people it seems that this plodding train filled with children moving eastward to places of safety under American Red Cross protection should have been proof sufficient.

But while the adult Siberians are generally unresponsive to such evidences of disinterested kindness the children are not. Many of them proclaimed they already were "Amerikanskys" and talked eagerly of the time when they should go to the United States, where in their blissfully roseate imagination they pictured places uncursed by class turmoil. These hopes were discouraged by the Red Cross people, as it was their belief that the children must remain in Siberia, at least until the civil war ended and a last effort to bring about a reunion of the broken families. One Red Cross doctor adopted three of the little ones, conditionally upon their not finding their parents after the war is over.

CHERISHED TREASURES

The boys and girls had taken their chosen treasures into the freight car homes. Many of them had stuffed birds from which they refused to be separated. The girls had dolls of amazing appeal considering the fact that they were made of stray scraps of nothing. It was with a pathetic pride that the smaller girls invited the Tribune correspondent to come in and see their paper dolls tucked in up to their chins in tiny blankets. Bits of shell, twigs from trees and crude artificial flowers were brought by the girls to give a touch of luxurious comfort to their boudoirs.

Repeatedly, on the trip eastward, boys and girls, who swarmed from the cars at every stopping place, lingered so long in the fields that they missed the train. The Red Cross people had a great fright the first time this occurred.

They found some children missing and started the train on the way back to find the lost ones. Not far westward they met a train and in the cab of the locomotive were the three children. The engineer turned over his charges with a gleeful relief that indicated how strenuous had been his task of keeping them from putting his engine out of commission. Other children were lost later but on each occasion they found means of overtaking their slow train and finally the Red Cross people were convinced that they were dealing with experienced juvenile travelers and there was no need to worry. The children were landed in Vladivostok without having had a single case of illness and with none of them missing.

After being assigned to barracks at Second River for a time the children were removed to Russian Island. Other waifs and refugees came to join them there until the group at length numbered about a thousand.

BEGIN SCHOOLING

Under the care of Red Cross men and women the boys and girls have been as happy and contented as waifs may be. While the children from Petrograd already had the beginning of an education many others came from peasant huts in all parts of Russia. It is interesting and significant that these have responded readily to the new influences and, were they to remain under the present influences long enough, they undoubtedly would grow up to be the sort of citizens that Russia needs today more than she needs many other things.

In the picture are typical figures of the colony of Russian orphans that the American Red Cross is sending in three shiploads all the way to Petrograd by way of Shanghai. On the right is Major Riley H. Allen of the American Red Cross who is to be in charge of the undertaking.

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Paté de Foie Gras Truffé
Foie Gras à la Gelée
Truffes Brossées
Truffle Peels
Peeled Truffles
Hothouse Mushrooms (natural)
Choice Mushrooms (Packed in France)
Artichoke Bottoms (Packed in France)
Brussels Sprouts
Salmirings (A perfect olive ring)
Curtis Ripe Olives
Queen Olives (in bulk)
Olive Butter (for sandwiches)
Italian Antipasto
Pickled White Onions
"Pin Money" Pickles
"Tabasco" Cut Okra
Swedish Health Bread ("Ry-Krisp")
Italian Salami Sausage
Roquefort Cheese
Del Monte Cheese
Brick Cream Cheese
Kraft Cheese (Chile Flavor)
Armour's Smoked Ham
Armour's Sliced Ham
Wesson Oil (for salads, shortening, frying, sauces, gravies)
Duret Olive Oil (Bordeaux)
Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour
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Sperry's Quality:
Bran Flakes
Buckwheat Flour
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Yellow Corn Meal
White Corn Meal
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American Bluebeard's Story Is One Of Most Remarkable In Criminal Annals In U.S.

Married 15 Or More Women, Admits He Murdered At Least Two Of Them And Is Suspected Of Many Other Crimes

(Since the following account of the astounding criminal career of the "American Bluebeard" was written news dispatches from America report that he has been sentenced to a term of life imprisonment by a California court for crimes that he confessed).

Los Angeles, April 30.—James R. Huirt has confessed to having married fifteen or more women, to having murdered at least two of them and to having been present at the accidental deaths of two more, and is believed by the authorities to have married twenty-five in the last five or six years.

Huirt was arrested last December for investigation in connection with the operations of a gang of confidence men. He recently attempted suicide in the jail here and is still in a weakened condition.

The murder charge, according to the District Attorney's office, was based on the confession of Huirt that he killed Nina Lee Deloney, one of his "wives," in Los Angele County, and afterward concealed her body in the mountains of Imperial County, whither he carried it, wrapped in blankets, in his automobile.

After Huirt had finished his statement the District Attorney, Deputy Sheriffs and other investigators left for the spot described as the place where Huirt had hidden Mrs. Deloney's body. The murder charge will be brought against the man under the name of Walter Andrew Watson, it was said. This course will be taken because the defendant told the officers, they said, that he did not know his true name, but was most frequently known as Watson; because the marriage with Nina Lee Deloney, which preceded the alleged murder, was solemnised under that name, and because it was the name most used by the man in Los Angeles County.

A NATIVE OF TENNESSEE

Watson in his statement said he believed he was a native of Tennessee, that he was raised in an orphan asylum until about 10 years old, that he then lived with a family named Harper and remained with them until he moved to Pittsburg, Kan., about five years later.

While employed in a blacksmith shop an anvil fell on his head, he said, knocking him unconscious. He went to work on a nearby farm and two years later began to drift over the country.

The statement relates that Watson was first married in Canada, "during the war." He told the officers he had been married so often since that he could not remember names, places or dates.

Nina Lee Deloney, killed with a hammer at Long Beach, Cal., and Elizabeth Pryor, whose head was crushed with a sledgehammer near Plum, Wash., were the "wives" whose murders the police said Huirt confessed.

The "partial confession," said the police, related to the deaths of Bertha Goodnich and Alice Ludvigson. Miss Goodnich was tipped out of a boat in Lake Washington, near Seattle, and Miss Ludvigson was drowned in a river in Idaho, they said.

Seven women are listed as missing. They included, besides the four named in the alleged confession, Mrs. Gertrude Wilson, Seattle; Beatrice M. Andrews of Canada and England, and Agnes Wilson, Alberta, Canada.

The first to die, according to the alleged confession, was Miss Ludvigson. Huirt is quoted as saying he was in a boat with her, fishing in a river in Idaho. The boat, he said, jammed against logs which were lashed to the bank of the river, and he and Miss Ludvigson tried with their arms to free the craft. When he broke away, he said, the woman lost her balance and fell into the river and was drowned.

He declared that Miss Goodnich died when she fell from a launch into Lake Washington while trying to go from the stern to the center. Later on, the police said, Huirt himself referred to this death as "a murder."

WOMAN ATTACKED WITNESS

In the Pryor case, the officer said, he asserted the woman attacked him with a hatpin and that he shoved her so violently that she fell and struck her head against a box. He believed she was dead, he is said to have declared, but to make certain struck her with a hammer.

He admitted, the police say, that he had no direct motive in killing his victims, some of the slayings following violent quarrels. He said they declare, that he killed some who had "no money."

"Something just told me to do it," he is quoted as saying.

He asserts he obtained a certain satisfaction in the very act of murder, the police said, and experienced a sense of relief that the woman in each case was dead.

Attorney Marmaduke, representing Huirt, said today that the confession was given to the District Attorney "in the best interests of his client."

CHARGED WITH ARSON

The detectives assert that fifteen years ago Watson, or Harvey, married an Anna Errill, of Shelbourne Falls, Mass. The couple went to New York, and Harvey was next heard of in connection with an arson plot.

A James Wright confessed his part and when, the police allege, he threatened to implicate Harvey the latter and his wife fled to Canada. They went into the hotel business for a while and finally disappeared. The wife has never been heard of. According to the authorities, she is the first of his wives.

In a room occupied by the prisoner and one of his wives at Santa Monica a blood-stained sable coat was found. A photograph, identified by the housekeeper as being that of Nina Deloney, alleged to have been the wife, was also found there. The authorities assert that Harvey and the woman went across the border to Tiajuana, Mexico, and that he returned without her.

A map, stained with blood, showing a route into the almost impenetrable desert of San Diego County, Cal., is believed to show the way to a private cemetery for the "Bluebeard's" wives. Deputies will make a search of the desert. Watson is known to have been to the desert recently with a woman believed to have been the Deloney woman.

Another presumed wife, one Elizabeth Prior of Spokane, is is alleged to have married Watson in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and since disappeared.

A body found recently near Olympia, Oregon, has been identified almost positively as that of the Prior girl.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

Three women, each claiming Watson as her husband, are now in Los Angeles; but most of the remaining "wives" have not been located by the police. Five are listed by the police simply as "missing." Whether these are dead or alive is one of the ramifications of the mystery that the police are working most feverishly to solve.

Watson, himself, has remained obstinately silent since his arrest. Twice he has attempted to kill himself. Soon after he was seized in Hollywood, on telegraphic orders from the police at Seattle, and after being manacled, he was able to slash his throat with a knife. He was rushed to a hospital at San Diego and manacled to his iron cot.

Late the same afternoon he complained to the nurse that he was becoming cramped with his arms locked to the cot. He begged to be freed so he could lie in greater comfort. The nurse and doctors consented. In a few moments Watson requested a drink of water. While the nurse was across the room at a cooler he slashed his wrist with a second penknife, which was not known to have been in his possession. The nurse knocked the blade from Watson's hand and bound up the severed artery.

Watson was apparently little the worse physically and was able to be transferred to this city, where a strict watch is being kept over him.

Despite the many pathetic and potentially tragic features, there have developed many intensely human, even humorous elements in the amazing case.

OBTAINED VICTIMS' MONEY

Watson is alleged to have obtained all the money he could from each victim, and then to have cast each aside in turn for another.

Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson, presumably wife No. 11, in discussing Watson with Mrs. Kathryn Wambacher, supposedly wife No. 10, said:

"He never used to call me by my name, and when he wrote he always started his letters 'Dear' or some other term like that which would apply to any wife."

"Yes," interrupted Mrs. Wambacher, acidly, "he probably didn't attempt to call any of us by name. He might have gotten us mixed and made no end of trouble for himself."

"And, furthermore," Mrs. Williamson continued, "it upset me considerably when he brought me clothes that would fit a woman qualifying as a perfect 36."

"I suppose when he abandoned one of us he would take what part of our wardrobe he could and then find some woman on his calling list that the clothes would fit," retorted Mrs. Wambacher.

Instead of a ponderous castle key like the one Chevalier Roaul, the original Bluebeard, intrusted to the curious Fatima, Watson's open sesame was a mysterious black satchel found with him at the time of his arrest. It contained numerous documents, which gave the police the first clues.

Watson is alleged to have married Mrs. Williamson under the name of Harry Lewis in Sacramento last August. He lived with her there until about a month ago, although he frequently was away from home for weeks at a time. It was a story told by Mrs. Williamson which set the police looking for possible murder clues. She said:

"I knew Bertha A. Goodnick, of Spokane, whom he married under the name of Matthews. What became of her I do not know. None of her friends has heard from her. I know she had a great deal of dental work done and will give the name of the dentist who can detail that work.

"If it should tally with the dental work on a woman found murdered in the ravine near Martinez, it would go a long way toward identifying that woman as Bertha Goodnick.

"When Watson, or Lewis, and I were married, he represented himself to me as a broker. He told me he sold stocks wherever he could get a profit and that it was his brokerage business which so often took him away. He professed to love me tremendously. He said he had adopted my seven-year-old daughter, Jane, and had made over all his property in her name.

"Time after time he would bring home packages of women's clothing of all kinds and in all sizes and stages of repair. He told me he purchased it in unclaimed express packages, and I believed him.

WANTED HER TO SELL HOME

"He kept after me to sell my home. It was worth $6,000, but he induced me to take $2,300 cash, stating it was better we had the cash than to have it tied up in realty while we were moving around. He even had me stop payments on a $2,000 life insurance policy made to my daughter, saying he had made his policies over to Jane.

"He became angry when I had friends visit us in Sacramento. He told me he 'wanted me to just drop out of sight' and be a companion to him. He even requested that I stop writing letters to relatives.

"He said he intended taking me with him to Mexico, and then when we returned we would buy a home at Santa Barbara and settle down."

The case which resulted in Watson's arrest was that of Alice Ludvigson, of Seattle, who the police say, married Watson under the name of L. A. Hilton on July 19, 1919. The Ludvigson girl is missing. Her father asserts that he had a typewritten letter signed by her last December. This letter is a strong link in the circumstantial chain woven about Watson.

In the mysterious black satchel the police found blank pages of bond paper, each signed by one of fourteen alleged wives in their individual handwriting. The police believe that after obtaining the signatures of the women, Watson would fill in a letter, or property transfer, with a typewriter. Mrs. Williamson said:

"He had me sign seven sheets of paper, at the bottom of the page, with the names of 'Mrs. M. C. Matthews' and 'Mrs. H. R. Gardner.'

"I asked him why he wanted the signature. He told me he needed them in his business and that should be enough for me."

In Watson's black satchel, aside from the names of his supposed wives and the alleged calling list, the police recovered considerable jewelry, watches and Liberty bonds. They also found an automobile belonging to the prisoner and containing a camping outfit. In it was an axe, painted black. The blade, however, had been ground keen.

Within a few days the police hope to locate several more alleged wives, through whom they will endeavor to learn more about the prisoner's alliances. Relatives of the various alleged wives are expected in Los Angeles to join in the work.

Louisville, Ky., April 30.—Nina Lee Deloney has been identified by relatives in this vicinity as a former resident of Hodgenville, Ky. No word has been received from her since January 25 when a post card dated at Tia Juana, Mexico, and bearing her name was received by her sister, Mrs. Alice Noyes, of Floyd Knobs, Ind., a village near Louisville. It said, "We are going to South America. Don't expect to hear from me for three months."

Mrs. Noyes, according to the Louisville police reports, said the handwriting was not that of her sister.

Modern Bluebeard Confesses Killing Four Of His Twenty-Five Wives

The photograph shows Huirt, or Harvey, in his bed at the County Hospital in Los Angeles. On the upper right is shown Mrs. Williamson, said to have been one of the "Bluebeard's" numerous wives. On the lower right is shown Nina Lee Deloney, whom Huirt, in his alleged confession, asserted he killed with a hammer at Long Beach, Cal.

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RIVALRY OF ALLIES STUMBLING BLOCK IN TURKISH MIX

Present Regime In Constantinople Viewed As 'Straw Government'

FEAR U. S. COMPETITION

Greek, British, French And Italian Trade Groups Unite

BY JOSEPH W. GRIGG

London, April 17.—Under protection of Allied guns and bayonets, Turkey has produced a so-called non-party central government which, in the near future, will have handed to it the peace treaty that will leave it only the meager position of a once great empire. It will have to accept the terms, however drastic. But what will that mean to Turkey outside the range of Allied guns?

No authoritative person here is willing to prognosticate what will occur in the Turkish Provinces once the scope of the peace treaty terms is known. The biggest figure in opposition to the Central Government is Mustapha Kemal, who is believed to command strong nationalist forces in Anatolia which, even now, he is endeavoring to fashion into a separate State. In the Central Government at Constantinople he recognises no authority and condemns it as a straw government, set up by the Allied powers to receive the long overdue peace terms.

PROCEED AGAINST REBELS

The Central Government of Constantinople being certain of Allied support, so long as it doesn't take action conflicting with the views of these powers, is now reported to be preparing a punitive expedition into Anatolia to smash Mustapha Kemal's nationalist movement. In this project there is as yet no indication that the Allies' troops will lend hands, though it is expected they will probably replace some of the Central Government's police forces to enable the latter to do battle with Mustapha Kemal.

There is nothing to indicate that the Central Government's five-fold fetva, which stigmatised Kemal and his ringleaders as outlaws and due to incur dire fate in this and the next world, has had any marked effect in Australia. And it is this fact which has helped to determine the Central Government to give battle with the nationalists.

MAY GRANT CONCESSIONS

In well-informed quarters here it is believed that the Allied Supreme Council, when it meets at San Remo, will consider the advisability of granting certain concessions to the Central-Turkish Government. By such action it is maintained that the present Government then will have some tangible evidence to show the Turkish people that it has been able to secure amelioration of the Allies' drastic peace terms.

No one can prophesy to what extent these concessions will go, nor for that matter, which one of the interested powers will be willing, if necessary, to whittle down its own particular concessions to gratify the Turks' ambition.

It is not believed that when the Turkish peace treaty comes from the hands of the Supreme Council that it will be a completed document or that all outstanding questions will be finally determined. Among other big issues to be considered are the definite boundaries of Armenia and of Mesopotamia. There is nothing to show that France has abandoned all her claims to the rich Mosul oil regions in Mesopotamia which the British claim.

KINGS ARE COMPLICATION

What has made the situation worse is that Emir Feisal has been declared King of Syria, while his brother has became King of Mesopotamia. Neither have been recognised, nor does it seem likely they will be. Then there is the question of the final determination of the future of Palestine and the rights of the Zionists. An American who has just returned to London after a prolonged stay in Constantinople, declared to The World today that although Constantinople is quiet under the protection of the Allied guns and troops, the general atmosphere is one of great uncertainty, and the air is full of rival claims of the interested powers.

"One hears of France's interest in keeping the Turks in Constantinople because the French have such a commanding position in controlling the dock front of Constantinople. Other reasons are advanced, but that is one of the principal reasons outside the audible, that the only way to control the Turkish Government is to have it within range of the Allied guns.

WILL NOT INVEST MONEY

The general feeling among foreign trade representatives is that the situation in the provinces is too insecure to permit any appreciable investment of money. There seems little likelihood of a quiet time in Turkey in the immediate future. One of the chief points of unity which I found was a unity among long-established firms in the face of possible American competition on a menacing scale. Although members of Greek, British, French and Italian trade-groups naturally are competitors, they are closely affiliated and work together when confronted with American competition. Americans who expect to do business in Constantinople should send advance representatives to carefully study the situation and its possibilities and associate themselves with native assistants for a time.

NEED AMERICAN BANKERS

"There also should be American banking facilities. American firms in Constantinople are being forced to bank with foreign concerns and give away at the same time many of their business secrets."

The World's informant said that the Port of Constantinople at present is greatly congested because of inadequate warehouse and wharf facilities, coupled with a large amount of dock space used by the armies of occupation. There is a glut of goods in Constantinople other than foodstuffs. The cost of getting a cargo from ship to dock or warehouse is almost equal to the charges incurred in transit, because of the necessity of sending goods ashore in lighters on which they remain stored from a week to forty days. There's practically a monopoly of the lighterage business.

FEAR ANZAVOUR PASHA

While Mustapha Kemal is today the chief menace to the Central Government in Constantinople there's another figure in Anatolia who is rising to some eminence and may yet be a source of danger. He is Anzavour Pasha, present leader of the Anti-Nationalists forces in Anatolia. It is stated that his desire to help smash Mustapha Kemal is largely bound up with the belief that the Allied Powers will be merciful and will make a peace treaty less harsh than it is reported to be. It is feared that unless these concessions are made that this supporter of the Central Government may be inclined to jump over to Mustapha Kemal's side.

It is suggested that Mustapha has been receiving support from the Bolsheviki and that he is also concentrating upon a policy of alliance with the Arabs. Within the last few days he has removed the seat of the Nationalist Government from Angora to Konia and evacuated Brusa, which is said to be in the hands of Anzavour Pasha.

American Fashion For American Women

That is the cry of American modistes, who are determined to retain the simple beauty of American fashions. Hence this chic, one-piece dress of chiffon velvet. Fringes, which are much in favor, predominate, and are shown arranged at intervals like the favored flounces.

WOMEN TO GIVE UP HATS, LATEST IDEA

Movement Intended To Deal Death Blow To High Prices

Springfield, Mass., April 28.—The overall and lunchbox clubs, already assuming national prominence, belong to a family of "dark horses," whose members are apparently numberless. Yesterday still another movement intended to help deal a death blow to high prices was duly registered and approved. This time it is the women who are taking the lead, their contemplated slaughter being in the prices of hats, which they aim to achieve by going without head raiment during the warm months.

The price one can pay for a hat nowadays, it is argued, is limited only by the prospective wearer's vanity, while even those women who disclaim any undue sense of vanity have difficulty in finding a suitable head raiment at the price they don't wish to exceed. Propounders of the new movement point out that no challenge to pride or self-consciousness is issued by the "no hat" campaign such as is involved in the wearing of overalls and the carrying of one's lunch. The real cause of the new movement was disclosed late last night when several of the women interviewed confessed that they had been "egged on" by their husbands or fathers, as the case might be, who were frank in stating that they would be better able to afford their overalls and lunch boxes if their women folks would only agree to make the great sacrifice.

The overall and old clothes ideas have struck the city schools, but have not made much headway. With the juvenile love for the bizarre in garb, several students of the State-street junior high school have approached Miss Harlet C. Emerson, the principal, soliciting her permission to join the "grown-up" movement and form a picturesque blue denim brigade. The principal informed them that any movement toward economising, to be started in her school, would begin with the less romantic and more effective institution of wearing garments of an advanced age.

Principal William C. Hill of central high voiced practically the same idea when he declared that "we must consider ways of cutting down expense without creating it. This may be accomplished by the wearing of old clothes," he said, "but not by buying overalls." Furthermore, he said that economy may be induced by the purchase of cheaper graduation dresses for girls, preferably middy blouses.

$9,900 A YEAR MEN

Despite Many Marks Yanks on Rhine Are Often Broke

"Jaw Bone"—army for credit demanded just prior to pay day—is a necessity of life up on the Rhine among American troops, despite the fact that a buck private draws sheer velvet of more than 3,000 marks a month. Many of them are living beyond their incomes and upholding the oldest traditions of the American army.

In the Home Sector, the ex-soldiers' weekly, Hudson Hawley, foreign correspondent who has recently spent some time with the Yanks at Coblenz, says: "The 14,200 young men who comprise the American forces in Germany—the American fools in Germany, they like to style themselves—are not leading the life of Riley as the life of that celebrated Hibernian aristocrat was understood by the veteran divisions that kept the Rhine watch until last September.

"Rather they are leading a life that would make old man Riley turn over in his grave from sheer envy. Figure it out for yourself. The mark, at this writing, must be multiplied exactly 100 times to purchase one solitary dollar. One hundred marks times $33 equals 3,300 marks a month—enough to qualify the buckest of the buck to pay honorable court for the plump hand of no matter what burgomaster's daughter of no matter what Rhineland town, and the equivalent, normally, of $825.

"And that more than 3,000 marks a month is practically all sheer velvet to the successors to the A. E. F. Gone are the days when insurance to at least the amount of $1,000 was obligatory in many units. Gone are the days of the compulsory class A allotment. Gone, too, are the days when C. O.'s used to bully their charges into subscribing for Liberty bonds so as to make a good showing for the outfit. If a man wants to hang on to his 3,000 marks a month, to have and to hold, or to spend for bootleg cognac at the paltry sum of 25 marks a bottle, he can do it. And much as the higher command would like to limit the expenditure of the A. F. in G., for disciplinary and othe reasons, it simply can't be done.

"Thirty-three hundred marks a month—that makes 39,600 marks a year. A mark is a mark in a German's mental consciousness—that is not quite a quarter, the old prewar value. No wonder he is kind and obliging and obsequious when he reflects that the buck privates of the army now occupying him are $9,900 a year men—with food, clothing, medical attendance and seeing the world thrown in."

DUTCH GUARD AGAINST REDS

The Hague, April 17.—Holland is taking precaution against the possibility of plots by the extremist elements in this country. A bill just made public embodies measures for counteraction against such plots, including any that might be hatched outside of Holland.

Eaten up with Rheumatism But DeWitt's Cured him

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Do you suffer from rheumatic shooting pains in the limbs and stiff aching joints?

Few people know the real cause of these troubles and how they lead up to awful diseases that cause thousands of deaths every year.

Those who are inclined to kidney trouble should be on the look-out for symptoms which will prove to them whether their kidneys are weak or not, and these symptoms should not be overlooked or disregarded, because serious and incurable forms of kidney and bladder disorder start with very slight symptoms, and gradually get worse. How are you to recognise kidney and bladder trouble? Just ask yourself the question, "Have I any of the following symptoms?" Have I a nasty taste in the mouth first thing in the morning, puffiness under the eyes, general feeling of weakness and irritability, aches and pains in various parts of the body? Have I constipation, cloudy urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain "as though my back will break"? These are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble, and those who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), or pains in the muscles and joints, are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are positively the symptoms of kidney trouble.

These signs of kidney or bladder trouble are caused by the poisonous acid in the blood which the kidneys should remove, but they do not, owing to their being in a weak state.

The kidneys are the filters of the body, and it is through them that the impurities from the blood pass out of the system. If the kidneys are out of order, these impurities, which take the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, are held up in the body, causing those rheumatic twinges in the joints and muscles and stabbing pains in the back. Other ways in which kidney trouble shows itself are headaches, nervous debility, swollen feet, bad breath, constipation, and weakness of the bladder. You cannot have good health and spirits while this poison is in your system. Bright's Disease is one of the deadliest of modern complaints, and if you neglect any kind of Kidney or bladder weakness, you are running a serious risk. It is dangerous to delay. It is no longer necessary to suffer. Here is the story of a man who was cured completely of kidney trouble.

Mr. THOMAS THOMAS, (from Photo).

Mr. Thomas Thomas, of Park Side, Tredegar, says:—"For four or five years I was eaten up with rheumatism. My arms and legs swelled so badly that I had to hobble out on crutches. Sometime I had to crawl up and down the stairs on hands and knees, the pain was so terrible. After I had tried many doctors and advertised remedies, without success, I was advised to try De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. I was surprised and delighted at the relief I obtained after the first dose. I continued with these, and got rapidly better, and could soon get about without crutches. I have been able to walk and work in comfort ever since that time, and I feel I owe a complete and wonderful cure to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys, instead of merely regulating the bowels, as most so-called "Kidney Pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy.

They are so finely compounded that they pass from the stomach straight into the kidneys and into the bladder. This is positively proved to you when you see that blue-coloured urine. There cannot be any doubt—this very fact alone proves that De Witt's Pills have been just where you require them to go, the kidneys and the bladder. You see it for yourself.

If your kidneys are healthy you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening, backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and the irritability and depression that is always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism gout, lumbago, and bladder inflammation, that make life an incessant torture, or the terrible Bright's disease that causes so many death every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all this pain and disease and promote normal good health and outlook.

Within 24 hours they are absolutely guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you, for your own satisfaction, that the healing properties have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. They hardly ever fail to effect a permanent cure.

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Second Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel, 8 a.m.). 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalms 12, 13; Lessons Judges iv. S. Mark ii, 23-iii, 19; Anthem "Jesu, joy of man's desiring" (J. S. Bach); Hymns 292, 445, 373; Preacher, The Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 16; Lessons, Judges vi, 33-vii, 23 S. Matthew ix; Hymns 76, 477, 260; Preacher, The Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway. 10:30 a.m., Mattins, Holy Communion and Sermon; Psalm 12; Lessons Judges iv. S. Mark ii, 23-iii, 19; Hymns 221, 445, 317, 292; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. A. E. Claxton; Chant 60; Anthem "O Lord bow down" (Himmel); Hymns 9, 286, 370. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. Evan Morgan; Subject "Imputed Righteousness"; Chant 56; Hymns 269, 275, 367.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass. Sermon in French. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6, 7, a.m.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. Milton T. Stauffer, B.D.; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. J. Goforth, D.D.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "God the Preserver of Man." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

People Demand Action, Declares Hoover

Platitudes Without Practice Are 'Assassins Of Idealism'—Party Must Show It Represents Constructive Realism

HERBERT C. Hoover, writing for the New York Tribune an article in answer to the question: "What do you regard as the most important issues of the presidential campaign?" says:

"I am in receipt of your request for a statement of what I consider to be the most important issues before the republican convention.

"The platform will doubtless be constructed around two general themes; first, the party view as to the many measures before the country; second, the less tangible, but of even greater importance, the ideals that the party will represent.

"Never before has it been so important that the party should convey its position in these matters to the public through definite and positive proposals, in order that conviction may be given not only of sincerity, but in demonstration of the vital necessity of the party itself to the nation.

"The war has stirred our old concepts of moral and economic issues; it has created anxious distrust of the old methods and has raised a complex of new visions. Not since 1860 has there been such a looseness of party ties, such a lack of confidence in party machinery and methods, such a scrutiny and searching of parties, of their promises and of their purposes. Our people are grouping for something far greater than election platitudes.

"A discussion of the many issues could not be set out in the space of a newspaper article, for such statements are valueless unless they embrace specific, direct, constructive methods of solution.

"In fact, all the different party platforms will urge some form of a league of nations, a business reorganisation of federal administration, an economy in government, a national budget, readjustment of taxation, reduction of cost of living, suppression of profiteering betterment of agricultural industry, improved relations between capital and labor, better distribution of wealth, an American merchant marine, maintenance of civil liberty, extension of education, improvement of waterways and many other items.

"I am for all these things, but I wish to call attention to the fact that they will be put forward in every party platform, that even the socialists on one extreme or the groups frankly in favor of special interests on the other extreme could also consistently adopt this same favorable attitude.

"Therefore, the republican party must go something more than enumerate issues they favor. This is not only vital to the party, but as I will mention more particularly later on, it is fundamental to the working of our democracy to give confidence to the values of party government.

"The people will value a platform as a higher purpose if it is tangible and definite in the proposals for solution of its terms. For instance, it is not enough to denounce profiteering; a statement of the specific economic steps by which the rise in prices must be checked and equilibrium restored is required. Profiteering justifies great denunciation, but constructive steps do not lend themselves to oratorical presentation.

"They involve such dull things as reduction of inflation, readjustment of taxation, better distribution through organisation of the agricultural industry, better transportation, the practical reduction of losses and margins and risks between producers and consumers.

"Above all, the problems involve an understanding that profiteering is the effect, not the cause; that the solution must be economic, and that the attorney-general's policeman cannot overtake an economic force allowed to run riot in the country.

"But there is an infinitely deeper movement of the waters than that to be stirred by putting afloat in the party program even so specifically developed a solution of issues. Our people are only secondarily interested in the remedies and adjustments which all sides will promise to promote.

"It is not alone the solution of today's issues, but a necessity to command faith of right solution of the new problems that may confront us tomorrow.

"They are craving for a demonstration of the moral, social and economic ideals that are to dominate the solutions of these questions. They want a touchstone by which all measures brought forward may be publicly tested and upon the execution of which they shall be judged.

"No greater mistake can be made than the assumption that our people have lost their national aspirations and idealism because they have gone back to business. In defining these great standards, the party must reach into the aspirations of our people and into the social philosophy upon which our national life is founded.

"Our people have an ideal of world service. It was not a passing fever, in which we made the sacrifices of the past three years for the great ideal or the prevention of war and for the freedom of the oppressed. It is now a dozen years since republican leaders, including Roosevelt, first proposed a league. This ideal cannot be ignored by the party. Its living force will insist upon our joining in the organisation of the moral forces of the world to reduce armament, check militarism and relieve oppression. Our people do not desire to see us pledged to use force in these purposes. They have no more sympathy with the growth of militarism at home than abroad. They will be faced with this growth and its cost if we insist on an isolation that we cannot maintain. Failure to support the league of nations, with proper reservations, would be a shock to the spiritual aspirations of the American people.

"In the ideals and standards to be applied to our economic problems the republican party must enunciate a social ideal that does not tolerate either socialism or the centralisation of wealth and the domination of capital. The great ranks of our people are neither radical nor reactionary. Their ideal is individual liberty, the protection and stimulation of individual initiative under equal opportunity to all. They comprehend that the whole mess can progress in its moral intellectual and physical standards only through the progress of each individual. Their ideal is that we can only secure this by a maintenance of equality of opportunity to each and every man and woman to take that niche in our community to which their abilities and character entitle them. They realise that this is the only protection from frozen class barriers either on one hand of the class domination of reaction or on the other of the stifling bureaucratic domination of socialism. They understand full well that the domination of any individual or any interest is a negation of our real national faith. They believe that such domination is going on today, and they want correction of it.

"They recognise that the starting point and safeguards of these ideals of opportunity without any absolutely equal opportunity for physical development and education of the children of the poor and better-to-do alike.

"Nor are liberal ideals alone sufficient; ours is a practical people, to

(Continued on Page 17)

The Africanisation Of Europe :-: By Austin Harrison

(From The English Review)

A YEAR and a half after peace Europe lies in the death-grip of famine, revolution, war, and strangulation. The veriest tyro must perforce wonder at the nature of this peace. The most incorrigible optimist must needs look into the immediate future with doubt and anxiety. Yet this Europe in chaos is no matter of surprise. It is the logical issue of the work done and left undone at Paris. To all cognisant of the facts and able to form a dispassionate opinion, this Europe of war, revolution, bankruptcy, and starvation is the natural effect of cause, the inevitable sequel to a peace which in reality implied war; which, cutting at the arteries of economics, regrouped Europe on a basis of force in a way economically without precedent in history. And as we visualise this Europe of shame and agony we are brought up sharply before the tremendous truth and purpose of life. The position is stagnation. If not speedily alleviated, it will eventually sap the foundations of civilisation.

The German military revolution is but a symptom of the general sickness. No man should be surprised. We have made war on her ever since she laid down her arms in the autumn of 1918. First we blockaded her for a year, having previously taken away her guns and means of resistance, and when half a million of women, children, and old folk had died as the result of this cold-blooded blockade, which will be condemned in every history book for a thousand years, we proceeded to ask for her Generals and war leaders, as if to rub her nose in the mud. Unable to trade, with no credit to purchase raw materials, and so unable to recover or even begin reconstruction, the Germans have become desperate. In a land of empty stomachs no Government has authority. The military coup d'etat of Dr. Kapp was the result. It inevitably failed. The danger is that one slip may lead to another and so into the slough of anarchy. For Noske has been upholding government on machine-guns. He cannot do so much longer unless Germany can be freed from the condition of a vassal, semi-starving country, facing serfdom or Bolshevism. There are limits to human endurance. We stand here on our world points of safety. If, when order is again restored, Germany is accorded no economic opportunities to revive and get back to work, and France still insists upon strangling her trade and credit, like Shylock holding to his bond, her breakdown sooner or later is inevitable, and she will join the great anarchist communism of Russia. The task of the Allies will then be one of quite extraordinary difficulty. Probably this crisis will be surmounted. But if we continue to strangle Germany, the slip from Kapp to Bolo is merely a matter of time, and when that landslide takes place, then the beginning of the end will be in sight.

We have experienced the fruits of interference in the case of Russia. To interfere in a Bolshevist Germany would have precisely similar results. Yet such is the blindness of those who direct our affairs that at once posters appeared in the streets: "Foch goes to Mayence." Just as we used to say about Kolchak Yudenitch, and Denikin. Jollification. Another war. Hurrah! Nothing about Haig, Wilson Lloyd George, or Churchill. Now why does anonymous journalism at once shriek: "Foch to the rescue"? Does Marshal Foch direct this country's affairs? Have we no independence, no King, no responsibility to country? America, on the contrary, immediately let it be known that American troops would only move under American orders. If only the Press could report: "Mr Lloyd George consults with his bankers," or "Mr. Balfour was observed in thought"—how freely men would breathe again! It would be so much more dignified, so infinitely more intelligent. But the censorship seems to have felled Fleet Street which, as Mr. Kennedy Jones says in his book, is out of touch with the public. The war mind still dominates, and when anything goes wrong, the cry is "Tanks and bombs." Statesmanship has abdicated. Ferocious editors still regard Europe as a battle-field under the single command. Sheer Prussianism rules. The peace of force is a peace of continuous war.

Take Austria. Here we find a ridiculous situation which surely is unique. Having carved up Austria and reduced her to a non-economic unit of starving people we raise huge funds to keep those unfortunate people alive. The condition of Austria is a shame to every Church in the Kingdom. Why do we do this? We have no quarrel with the Austrians, who are an easy-going, victimised people at the present moment literally kept by British and American charity. It is rotten economics. It is a barbaric policy. What purpose can this policy serve? The thing, humanly, is evil, as economically it is grotesque. Nor can the situation improve until the conditions which are the cause of this abomination are removed. Do we intend to go on feeding Austria indefinitely for the pleasure of being able to say "See, we defeated you?" If so, it will prove a costly luxury. Yet if we don't feed the Austrians, they will certainly die by the million, and, if so, will history "try" their Generals or our politicians? It is a question that concerns our pockets as well as our honor.

The cynical disregard for our vows of war and protestations of peace are comically exposed in the territorial terms imposed on Bulgaria and Hungary, who are treated in Napoleon's best manner. Thrace goes to Greece, the Dobrudscha to Rumania, in flagrant defense of the reason that men died for and all right, historical or ethnographical. Hungary is to be castrated. The fine-spirited Magyars, with whom we have no issue and who are particularly fond of English people (as I have had experience of again and again), are to be truncated and in a great part placed under the heel of Rumania, who has also cajoled the Council into "presenting" her with Bessarabian Russia. The position is fantastic. So President Wilson's ideals evaporate into partitions far more cynical and far less justified than the Polish partitions of newspaper crocodile tears. The whole rearrangement is strategic, to suit the book of militarist France, who seeks a great fighting Poland and a fighting Rumania as first "security" in the next war.

When we turn to Russia the imagination reels. Russia, who lost more men killed in saving us in the first two years of war than Britain and France together, is treated as the villain of the war, more despoiled even than Germany. And when this second Tilsit act of robbery and violence is done and the map of Europe has been cut into the requisite slices, like a wedding-cake at a feast, we console our tax-ridden people at home with the illusion that "now we shan't be long," now peace is satisfactorily settled. And as if Government was *de facto* a branch of Charlie Chaplin's faculty, we talk of "normal" expenditure; we "demob." A "normal" expenditure with all Europe lacerated and lassoed into a Balkanised cauldron of hatreds, wrongs, and annexations! With Lenin and Denikin gazing with a single national hate at the new map of Russia—their Russia handed over to half-a-dozen little Peoples who could not maintain their independences for a day without our armed support: who have no credit, whose currency soars into the relativities: who are actually compelled to keep up big armies while we, their support, the sole prop, the stay and hope of their several liberations, as they are amusingly styled, disarm, talk about "normal years," and seem to think we have saved Christianity if we drive the Turk out of Constantinople.

"Suffer the little children," said the Savior; so Turkey, too, is to be evangelically carved up. Greece sails into Smyrna; we occupy Constantinople, and the Arabs, who were promised independence as their reward for military assistance, now find themselves equally duped over Syria, which is to go to France, and Mesopotamia, which is to be our portion of the "spoils," plus an absurd Jewish creation as unreal as the "Kingdom come" of Sancho Panza. To this war-created Europe we must add Egypt, who has proclaimed independence; Ireland, who has proclaimed a Republic; India, who herself is "proclaimed"; and America, who also proclaims independence by refusing to be bound by either Treaty or Covenant. There never was anything quite so "bedevilled" as the Europe of the three men who could not agree about anything except their own opinions. There never was anything to compare with the economic crisis now threatening to convulse their handiwork. Most certainly nothing in history will equal the stupendous crash of this utterly artificial structure unless very speedily a re-beginning is made on foundations of political and economic security.

In this chaos of insolvency and political negativism, Germany, as the center, is and must be the fulcrum—of order or disorder. If, reduced to despair, deprived of prospects, incentive, and national right, she lets go the tiller of government, anarchy will overwhelm Europe, sweeping to the Rhine, in time penetrating to the coast, engulfing all Europe in the vortex of devastation. A spark might set the magazine of despair on fire, some such spark as a Polish attack on Russia at the bidding of irresponsible militarism. Quite the drollest thing in the Treaty is this Poland, verily like the fable of the frog and the bull, claiming the boundaries of 1772—Poland, whose mark is quoted at a farthing, who is ravaged by disease, who cannot budget, buy, or sell except on our credit, who is yet compelled to keep up a great conscriptionist army, drilled and reorganised by French officers, while here we—the only solvent nation in belligerent Europe—admit that if we cannot curtail our expenditure we shall enter the pradaisaical nothingness of Trotsky's Kremlin.

But even this is only part of the show. Parisian concession hunters are casting covetous eyes on Spanish Morocco, hinting that Spain is not building railways fast enough—France herself, who cannot budget, whose finances are desperate, who, but for our credit position and support, would find her franc rivalling the Italian lira or the Czecho-Slovak currency. On all sides—war; physical or economic. One quarter of Europe is arranging itself to throttle and sit on three quarters of the rest, supported by a victimised cordon of semi-starving, non-economic units all thirsting for more territory and more credit, all quarrelling and blockading one another with tariff barriers, red-tape, and Balkanised policies of strangulation, and half of them engaged in selling their natural wealth to the financiers of their control. For that is the central fact. Europe is being Africanised. Europe is being bought up—towns, streets, mines, forestry, shipping, etc., etc.—by concession-hunters and financiers trading on a fictitious exchange rate, and will shortly be owned by Anglo-French-American merchant princes in the name of "liberty," or perhaps of democracy.

One man told me he had bought seventy-two streets in Munich. Another told me he had bought up the rich lumber of Esthonia. Another boasted he had syndicalised a quarter of Poland. And so on from Persia to the "ideal home" in the Sahara. For the wealthy speculator, Europe is El Dorado. Nothing so potentially profitable has ever been imagined. Kruger's gold mines, Chinese china, the oil of Persia, the emeralds of Siberia, the corners of Wall Street, nothing has ever equalled the financial potentiality of "darkest Europe," tapped without even the necessity of bribing an Othello or Nubian princeling, explored, expropriated, and indentured without even the risk of a mosquito bite, in the name of liberty and democracy (!)

Meanwhile the human beings in this cave of Aladdin, this fetid, lice-plagued Europe, are on the line of starvation; cannot work, cannot buy or sell. Instead of being Wilsonised, Europe is Africanised. And it was done at Paris. All over Central Europe economic barriers stifle trade, stifle even barter. Thus the Czechs refuse the Austrians coal and "raw," and a fierce economic war is raging, while the financiers buy European towns, and all the little "liberated" peoples prepare to maintain big armies to flout the whole purpose and justification of their liberation. There is Russia to buy, when peace comes. The mind reels with the options obtainable in malachite and rubies when we send the film boys in to picturise "atrocity" Russia. There is no end to the wealth—unless the strain becomes too severe and in the end we discover that options on human blood are not so profitable as sub-lets of home theaters.

And we may discover that before long, unless we cease making war, unless we allow Europe to work and trade, unless we establish national conditions which offer some hope of peace for at least five years or so, unless we stop regarding Europe as a box of toys for ignorant politicians to play with. On the whole, the chances are that finance will prove thicker than blood and that Lombard Street will prefer the confidence of credit to the new Arabian Nights of the politicians, especially as America does not fancy the favorite and the danger of an anarchic Germany or Pan-German communism is not likely to facilitate the financial operations of the "plungers" who hope to "make" through the Africanisation of Europe what a levy threatens to take from them at home. But there is no knowing. The Tank mind knows no obstacles. And the Prime Minister is searching for a Party. Of policy there is none. The same gentlemen who talk of "making Germany pay" actually have to arrange for an international loan to enable her to feed her people, which France promptly blocks. France wants her pound of flesh. The Supreme Council decides one thing, the next day someone somewhere decides the contrary. These supreme worthies decide to leave the Turk in his capital, and at once a sectarian hue and cry is raised to eject the Turk, headed by that life-long pacifist, Lord Bryce, to the annoyance of Paris, which wanted to keep the Persian oil route water-free. And the Supreme Council kowtows at once, supreme only in its incompetence. Even the newspapers cannot follow its fluctuations, gyrations, and genuflexions. A clergyman says he saw a ghost. "O Lord," says the Supreme Council, "let us decide something else." The Northcliffe-Lloyd-George feud is still undecided.

And so, just when we are preparing to pay higher rents, rates, taxes, and a shilling for the loaf, we are threatened with a war (1) against revolutionary Germany, (2) against an Arabian-Islamic-Turkish irredentism, (3) in support of Poland versus Russia and Rumania versus Russia, (4) against Hungary versus Rumania, (5) against Italy or against Jugo-Slavdom, besides the numerous other little military operations in Persia, India, Egypt, Syria, Ireland (the obvious course here is to refer Ireland to the League of Nations, thereby establishing both sanction and authority of the League), Baku, Georgia, etc., etc. If the Polish war starts, chaos will be immediate. The prospects are prodigious. Our debt is only £8,000,000,000. Why not add another £1,000,000,000 and have a 2s. loaf? Only one man can be really smiling today in Europe, and his name is not Lloyd George. It is Lenin. For we have re-nationalised the Russias. No Russian will ever consent to our mandate over Georgia or Baku, to Bessarabia going to Rumania, to Poland standing on Russian soil, to the excision of the Northern Provinces, thus bottling Russia up in the Baltic as our possession of Constantinople bottles her up in the south. Lenin and Denikin will "shake" on the issue of nationalist Russia. We have made of Russia a life enemy. We have capitalised Lenin for a bankrupt Poland. Small wonder if a sacred picture somewhere in France has started to "bleed."

The road out of the impasse is narrowing down, and we must either make up our minds to pay for and fight for this new strategic map of Europe or watch it adjust itself piece by piece through revolution, war, and bankruptcy. If we have any reason left we shall set about revising the conditions of the document that the Supreme Council itself continuously adjusts and alters, now at the bark of this newspaper, now at the yap of an advertisement, before the process of decay and disruption proceeds too far and the thing dissolves itself in blood and mud at our expense. That it will so dissolve is inevitable. There will never be more than a latent state of peace on the present map. Nor can we afford to pay for more war and more chaos, with our gilt-edged securities, held by the middle-class, falling to limbo, while speculative securities appreciate. That is not a healthy conditon. If, then, Mr. Lloyd George wants a safe Party to secure another run of autocracy, he will do well to remember that confidence is the basis of credit, political and economic. He will not save Europe from the crash unless he restores confidence, but to do that he must begin by revising a Treaty which the Supreme Council itself already treats like a "party political program," and America rejects.

And more than that. New and whole work must be done. Neither the Balkanisation nor the Africanisation of Europe will lead to trade, without which nations cannot live, as already they are beginning to understand in Paris. It is Clemenceau's peace of revenge and death that must go. The whole thing must be scrapped, as the nightmare of an old man who did not understand the economic mechanism of his age, and in its place a Europe of harmony and economic opportunity must be set up. We cannot finance the consequences of M. Clemenceau's nightmare. And this. The new Britain will not fight for it.

Europe, as constructed at Paris, will collapse unless the laws of supply and demand are re-established, unless the starving Peoples are permitted to work and trade. The problem is not what General moves to Mayence or what denominational Christian flag waves over the Church of Haggia Sofia, or what poet or financier owns what town, port, mine, or railway, but literally how trade is to be reorganised in a Europe painted red, white, and blue to fight and hate. When Lord Bryce shouts like Peter the Hermit against the "infidel," he is not thinking; certainly no League of Nations is going to be erected on a propaganda film or out of stories about Armenian massacres, as any and every British soldier who has been out in those parts is aware. That is the Paris Council way—the way of chaos and perdition, the way of the old men who have ruined and enchained Europe.

The horrible truth is that Europe cannot be regrouped on "spoils." Europe cannot be de-industrialised without desperate harm to the whole, and if, as contemplated, Europe is to be regrouped strategically, then at least it must be intelligently so regrouped, but this is not the case. The Europe of Paris can only stand if America underwrites it. America will not. Militarily, the new Europe is a "dud." And we cannot finance it. Weaken Europe commercially and we shall at once feel the pinch. That is why the "slump" has begun. It is already in the theaters. To escape general disaster Britain must regain her independence of mind and direction and see Europe as a whole. There is still time. Africanisation must be stopped, the mechanism of confidence restored—which is the basis not only of credit and health and prosperity, but, as every card-sharper knows, even of trickery.

His Understudy

As the motor-bus rattled and roared on its way, the small and solemn youngster stared unflinchingly at the old gentleman who sat opposite him.

Presently his relentless gaze began to make his victim uncomfortable, and thinking to create a diversion, he winked at the small boy.

But he felt even more embarrassed when the youngster turned to his young and pretty mother, and said, in shrill, clear tones:

"Mamma, wink at that man."

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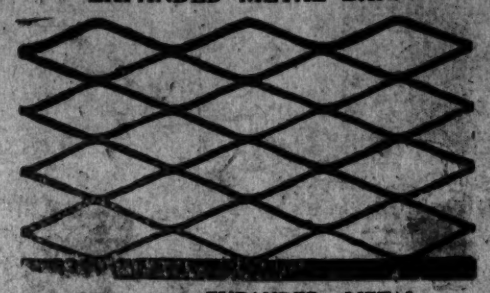

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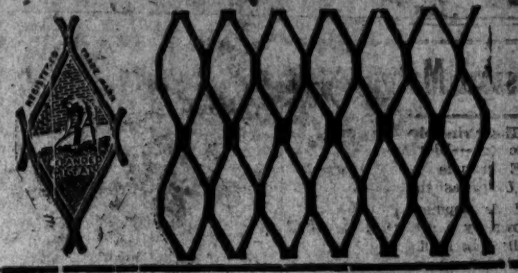

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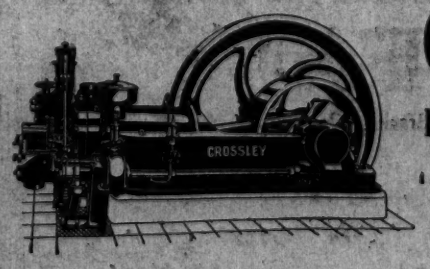

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SHAME ON YOU, YOUNG MAN. THAT ISN'T RIGHT I COULD NEVER HIT A DOG WITH A STONE!
I'LL BE DARNED IF I CAN EITHER!
BERND

Musical Matters By R.B. Hurry, Mus. B.

IX.—The Principle Of Design In Music (b)—Elements Of Form

THE principle of *Variety and Unity* as the basis of all formal development in music can be shown by a crude agrument of the following kind:

Consider yourself a composer, with the wish to bring into the world a piece of some length—say five minutes or fifty. You are fortunate in that a kind heaven has sent you a happy initial idea, a little tune which you feel to be expressive of something deeply felt within you. You can expand such a tune, if you know how, until it lasts perhaps half-a-minute (few tunes in themselves last much longer). You write it down, gloat over it with artistic pride, and then say—What next?

Perhaps you decided that the half-minute tune is so good that you will repeat it. You have now a minute-long piece. You can stop there if you like, but it does not seem a very satisfactory thing to do, and it will not help forward your problem of constructing a long piece. Shall you make up your five-minutes 'Song without Words' by ten repetitions of that tiny tune, or your fifty-minutes Sympony by one hundred such repetitions? Heaven (which sent you the tune) forbid! No earthly audience would stand it. The best of tunes will outstay its welcome with such persistence as that. Such vain repetitions are only permitted in church, where the congregation uses the tune as a mere vehicle for the words (supposed to be devoutly felt) of its psalms and hymns. The recurrence of the same tune for many verses passes unnoticed only to the devoutly absorbed. As music such recurrence is intolerable. Country folk too lose themselves in the story the ballad singer tells them. And you are writing not for church, nor for the bar-parlor of the village inn, but for the Queen's Hall. If mere repetition will not work, you must try another dodge.

This time you put your heaven-sent tune on paper and wait for a kind heaven to send down another. After a day, or a week it comes—and on to the paper it goes. One and a half or two minutes of your five or your fifty minutes are provided for. You wait for a third tune, and a fourth and a fifth and so on, and, when they come to you, you add them. At this point it seems wise to try the piece on some friend—or enemy. You find it does not "go down." There are two reasons for this. Firstly, there is an expenditure of nervous force in enjoying a new tune, and a succession of five new tunes, straight off the reel, makes too great a call on that nervous force. Secondly, when the thing is due, is sounds not like one thing, but like five. Devise four nice little connecting passages to join up the five tunes and, though improved, still it does not sound like a whole.

Your experiments have shown you the truth of the matter. The first proved to you the necessity of *variety*, the second the necessity of *unity*. You think it over, and sleep on it before deciding what to do next. It comes to you in a flash when you wake up next morning. Happy thought! You now take your first tune, follow it with your second and *return to your first*. It works! You have hit on the very form of a Mozart minuet and that in which ninety percent of the minuets, short songs, 'songs without words,' nocturnes, dances, and similar delicious trifles are composed. The mind after hearing the first tune (which we call I) is ready for a change and welcomes the second (which we call II). After that it does not want further change for the moment, but is ready to welcome again its old friend I.

You now take three of your tunes, which we will call respectively I, II and III, and arrange them as follow:

I, II, I, III, I.

That, too, you find is acceptable. You extend this and get: I, II, I, III, I, II, I.

Then you have discovered the very plan of a Beethoven Rondo.

All you need now is to remove any crudities due to your lack of experience in composition. You feel a little dis-satisfied still and appeal to a musical friend, who tells you that the feeling of sameness that still remains is due to your three tunes all being in what he calls the "same key." Or he points out that they they are too similar in "rhythm." Or he says that they are too far removed in key or in rhythm, and so forth. But you have grasped the right principle—Variety and Unity— diversity of material relieved by repetition of material. Your plan will still not reach to the fifty minutes alloted, but you are on the way to discover how the fifty-minute piece is written. With your discovery of the principle of the Minuet and Rondo you have found the principle of all American and European music.

The problem you have solved is essentially the very problem of the composer, Beethoven, or Brahms, Franck or Elgar, as previously described. You have merely solved it on broad, general lines, and they, with their acutely critical perception, have felt called upon to grapple with it over and over again, not only in the general layout of their work, but in every one of the details Ruskin saw this, and used an analogy from music when speaking of pictures:

"Take any noble air, and you find, on examining it, that not one even of its faintest or shortest notes can be removed without destruction to the whole passage in which it occurs; and that every note in the passage is twenty times more beautiful so introduced than it would have been if played singly on the instrument. Precisely this degree of arrangement and relation must exist between every touch and line in a great picture. You must consider the whole as a prolonged musical composition."

The writer will gladly reply to questions and suggestions arising out of this series of articles on "Listening to Music."

People Demand Action, Declares Hoover

(Continued from Page 16)

whom ideals furnish the theory of political action, upon which they want not only firm assurance, out also effective practice. They want programs, but they want action to flow from them. They want constructive common sense. They want the development of the common will, not the views of a single individual. They are beginning to realise that words without action are the assassins of idealism. On the other side they are equally disgusted with seeking for power by destructive criticism, demagogery, specious promises and sham.

"The maintenance of political parties is vital to the functioning of our democracy and it is, therefore, a national duty to inspire faith and confidence in party government. It is, perhaps, an elemental statement to say that democracy cannot be a government of one man or group of men; it is a government by and for the people, and a people can only express the will of the majority through organised political parties. Moreover, in our form of government it is only by party teamwork that the legislative and administrative branches of our government can be co-ordinated to execute the will of the majority. It follows, also, that we cannot carry on this government successfuly if we have numerous conflicting groups, if our party disintegrates. This disintegration will undermine majority rule and it will endanger us with minority rule through log rolling for a balance of power.

"This is, therefore, the great opportunity of the republican party, the opportunity to demonstrate again that it is a party of the people, that it is a party of great and positive ideals and of definite constructive realism. It is only by the faith in these ideals that it can maintain its potency and secure and maintain its ascendency in the community. With realisation of this it will perform that service in the expression of the will of the majority, for which a political party is the most efficient instrument of democracy.

Bunyan An Example Of Religious Mania

"So far as I can ascertain, nobody has hitherto realised that Bunyan was insane, in the technical and medical sense of the word, for three or four years of his life—say between 1650 and 1653," said the Rev. E. G. O'Donoghie, chaplain of the Bethlehem Royal Hospital, in an address before the Royal Society of Arts in February. His book, 'Grace Abounding,' contains particulars sufficient to fill up the certificate and case-book of the mental specialist. Premonitory symptoms of the latent disease manifested themselves from time to time, and in 1651 the 'great storm came stealing' upon him, and 'floods of blasphemies,' unprovoked and unexpected, overwhelmed his mind. The 'unpardonable sin' began to have a horrible fascination for him. He 'desired to commit it,' and soon came to believe that he had committed it. Sometimes he 'felt the tempter pull his clothes;' sometimes the devil seemed to 'take the form of a Bull of Bashan,' inviting him to fall down and worship him. Then for a whole year one sentence iterated and reiterated itself on the anvil of his diseased brain, 'Sell Christ!' 'Sell Christ!' 'Sell Christ!'

"For two whole years at least, as I understand the narrative, the 'masterless hounds of hell ran over his soul, roaring and bellowing.' He had, at last, committed the unpardonable sin; he was now racked day and night with the anticipation of descending before another day had passed into eternal torment. Like other victims of religious melancholia, he added to his physical agitation and mental agony by ransacking the Scriptures to justify the appalling sentence of everlasting damnation pronounced against his soul!

'Such was the fiery trial which made John Bunyan what he came to be. Out of it came the iron—dug in darkness, heated red hot in the furnace of his afflictions, tempered in the bath of his own tears—which went to the building up of his greatest work, the 'Pilgrim's Progress.'

"The armor of Christian is dinted with the marks of his terrible conflict with Apollyon. But it was John Bunyan himself who could find no firm ground under his feet in the slough of religious despondency. It was he who had been in the iron cage when he thought that he had 'sold Christ' and 'committed the sin against the Holy Ghost.' John Bunyan, and none but he, had been through the Valley of the Shadow of Death before he wrote about it; in it he had uttered the grievous blasphemies which the fiend seemed to have put into his mouth; on his pilgrimage through it 'clouds of confusion' had sometimes settled on his head sometimes 'doleful voices' moaned in his ear, or he heard a 'company of fiends rushing and yelling' around him.

"Christian was not the only pilgrim who heard 'Bedlam' shouted after him in Vanity Fair."

They Were Right

Little Alice—"My papa's a minister and that is best." Little Dora—"My papa's a lawyer, and that's best too." Little Alice—"No your papa is not a real lawyer; he just practises law. But my papa is a real minister because he just preaches and never practises. My mamma says so."

SULPHUR MINE IN CRATER

In the crater of a snow-capped volcanic mountain on Unalaska Island, one of the Aleutian group, is a large deposit of sulphur, believed to contain from 10,000 to 15,000 tons, says Popular Mechanics. A claim has been filed for the location, and mining operations probably will start in the near future. Subterranean heat and a hot vapor, the latter issuing from cracks in the rocks, keep the deposit free from ice and snow, though these permanently cover nearly all of the remainder of the peak, which is about 6,000 feet in height. Another sulphur deposit has been discovered on Akun Island, in the same group, and a third near Stepovak Bay, on the southern shore of the Alaskan Peninsula.

200,000 Films A Second

Messrs. H. Abraham, E. Bloch and L. Bloch report to the French Academy of Sciences that they have developed a machine that takes moving pictures at a speed of more than 20,000 a second.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Ryu
TODAY							
H'kong, Straits, India and E'pe, via Suez.	Nellore	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
TOMORROW							
Hongkong	Suiyang	..	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Nellore	..	8.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy & Swatow	Tungwah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, June 15							
W'wei, C'foo and T'tsin	Tungchow	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	14.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
Japan Ports	Kumanu M.	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Hopsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Loksang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Thursday, June 17.							
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Koonshing	..	13.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Koonshing	13.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Hanyang	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Australia & New Zealand via Hongkong	do	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo and Tientsin	Chekiang	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong & N. Zealand	Hanyang	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Friday, June 18.							
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	Fushimi M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U. S. A.	*Ecuador	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Monday, June 21.							
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U. S. A.	Shinyo Maru	..	A9.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, June 22.							
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe via U.S.A.	Nile	..	15.00	..	..	..	14.30

*Specially marked.

A Registered articles at 5 p.m. on Saturday, June 19.
B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m.
E Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 35 minutes later than those closed for the previous night train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
B V I I I	June 9	Chitose	Jap. cruiser
F. N. B.	May 17	Elcano	Am. gun-boat
B.N.B.	June 9	Gnat	Br. gun-boat
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 236	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
U. S. N. B.	May 22	Samar	Am. gun-boat

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PEASANT REVOLT MENACE IN ITALY

Is Said To Cause Cabinet More Worry Than All Industrial Troubles

FOOD SHORTAGE IS FEARED

Crops Destroyed And Cattle Allowed To Die In North—Strikes In Many Places

BY WALTER DURANTY

Paris, April 25.—The news of the industrial situation in North Italy continues to be extremely serious, although advices from official sources this morning say that the big strike of agricultural workers in the Province of Novare, which began over a month ago in sympathy with the industrial movement, as well as owing to their own grievances, is expected soon to be settled.

This revolt of the peasants—for it is nothing less and already has been accompanied by bloodshed—is said to cause the Italian Government more anxiety than all the industrial troubles put together, and there is no doubt that the utmost efforts will be made to end it, no matter what must be conceded.

Not only is the Government greatly worried by the prospect of being unable to rely on the agricultural element—which in France, for instance, is a strongly conservative force—but also there has been sabotage of crops on a considerable scale and a large number of cattle have been allowed to die, and it is feared that if the example spreads, the effects on the food situation, already acute enough, will be disastrous.

The industrial strike is reported now to include all Piedmont, where the latest estimate places the number of strikers at 200,000, and to be spreading to Lombardy and Liguria. General strikes have been declared at Alessandria, Novia and Pisa. In the latter city and at Livorno the railroad workers have refused to allow the passage of trains of troops going to keep order in the Novare area or at Turin, where a general strike is still raging.

The Turin conflict, which is being waged over the much-vexed question of workmen's Soviets shows no sign of reaching a settlement. The Masters' Council has just issued a declaration that, first, the workmen's committees and the authority they propose to exercise are alike an infringement of all previous agreements and, second, that the nomination of "shop commissars," that is workmen's representatives in each department of a factory, is contrary to agreements. Elections either of members of workers' committees or of shop committees will not be permitted. As the strikers refuse to budge from their demand that the Soviet system be fully recognised, matters stand at a complete deadlock.

A grave feature of the troubles is that State servants, the post and telegraph workers, are really idle almost all over the country, despite the fact that at Turin, for instance, they are supposed to have agreed to return to work. Consequently mails and telegrams are at a standstill. In fact, this form of semi-strike—what the French call greve perlee—in which the workers do not actually quit work, but simply do not do any, has grown terribly prevalent in Italy, especially in cases of Government employes or elsewhere when military force is likely to be exercised successfully. Its deliberate passive inertia is harder to beat than ten ordinary straightforward strikes.

There is growing demand on the part of the bourgeosie in North Italy for strong measures by the Government, but the latter seems unwilling to take drastic steps unless compelled by violence of the strikers. There is no doubt that the Labor Party is being encouraged by the official lack of energy and that every new concession simply becomes an excuse for fresh demands.

WANT SOVIET SYSTEM

Milan, April 25.—A National strike of a very novel character was decided upon tonight in four of the largest Italian banking institutions, namely the Banca d'Italia, Banca Commerciale, Banca Disconto and Credito Italiano.

Beyond a demand for economic betterment in all grades, not only on fixed stipends but in dear living and other special indemnities—so that for instance unmarried bank messengers who now after seven years' service are in receipt of $1,580 would receive $2,810 per annum—the staffs insist that women employes shall either be excluded altogether or limited to 10 percent of the total personnel.

They further require the constitution of internal commissions composed of members of the staff and their participation on administrative board of each and every bank.

To cite the exact text of the memorial on the basis of which the strike is being fought:

"No taking into employment or termination, no promotion, no dismissal, no sort of disciplinary measures nor change in conditions of service is to be possible in these institutions henceforth without approval of the internal staff commissions.

"Members of these internal commissions have the right and duty of controlling the entire work of the directorate in what concerns the staffs, also of inspecting at any time all office accounts and documents that affect the staff and have right of entry to the bank even when this is closed."

AMERICAN PRESS ACCUSED

Rome, April 25.—Indignant expostulation is made by the press against the campaign being carried on by American newspapers against Italy.

The Giornale d'Italia asserts that some newspapers have gone so far as to affirm that the Italian King has fled to save himself from public wrath, that revolution has broken out from one end of Italy to the other, that all public buildings are flying the red flag and that soviets have been instituted in all the provinces.

Italians, it goes on, cannot understand why such false news should be diffused abroad just because a strike occurs in Italy. No such thing takes place when similar strikes occur in France or England. The Giornale d'Italia adds:

"Naturally the principal reason of this campaign is to depreciate still further the value of the lire, thus imposing on us usurious prices for products which we are forced to buy from abroad. This is above all true of Americans, who are business men, and are eager to make still more out of the World War."

Many persons deplore that Government employes should have chosen this moment to threaten to strike when the Plenipotentiaries of the allied nations are sitting at San Remo.

Although the situation so far is not serious, it is feared that it will produce a bad impression on foreign observers. The population in the south, as on other occasions, shows a fine sense of discipline and patriotism, working indefatigably and taking no notice of decisions of chambers of labor in other parts of the kingdom.

In Rome the obstructionist tactics of the postal employes is already felt. Only one-fourth of letters from other towns in Italy have arrived at the Central Post Office, and the clerks distribute these with the greatest slowness, discarding all correspondence which does not bear a number indicating the distributing district, while the letter carriers pretend they have forgotten the topography of the city.

The telephone girls have up to the present continued their service uninterruptedly.

Turin is the town which has shown the greatest discipline and sense of responsibility under strike conditions, although 100,000 men are out there has been no disorder. Crowds fill the streets, the shops are almost all open and places of amusement are crowded. The absence of street cars is the only sign that a strike exists. The streets which ought to be dirty owing to the strike of the street cleaners are perfectly clean and the postal service is beginning to work again.

It seems that the strikers are showing signs of weariness and it is expected they will soon meet the authorities half way in their demands.

FIUME SHELLS ITALIAN WARSHIP

Twenty Shots From D'Annunzio Batteries Fired At Destroyer, But Miss

WILL THREATEN COUNCIL

Plans To Bomb Premiers With Leaflets Of His League Of The 'Oppressed'

Fiume, April 27 (Associated Press).—Gabriele d'Annunzio's batteries opened fire yesterday evening on an Italian torpedo boat destroyer in the vicinity of Fiume.

The shells, of which twenty were fired, fell 1,000 yards in front of the course of the vessel. There were no casualties.

The destroyer did not turn from her course and made her mooring safely.

D'Annunzio's action was in reprisal for the complete blockade of his stronghold ordered by General Caviglia.

It seemed apparent that no effort was made to hit the destroyer and that the firing on it was to intimidate its commander and bring about the surrender of the boat. The destroyer at the time was right under the 14-inch batteries of the Italian dreadnought Dante Allghieri.

Commander Trionfi of the destroyer was praised in General Caviglia's order of the day for devotion to duty.

D'Annunzio's "Foreign Office" gave to The Associated Press today the text of a message which will be dropped from airplanes on the next Council of Premiers. D'Annunzio planned to shower the San Remo conference, but did not start soon enough. The message reads:

"The league of Fiume, a coalition of peoples oppressed and wronged by Anglo-Saxon hegemony, by the pseudo League of Nations and by the Peace Conference, has been constituted.

"Gabriele d'Annunzio, defender of Italy's eastern frontier, is its chief. He has already obtained the adherence of Ireland, Egypt, India, Persia, Afghanistan, the whole of Islam and the oppressed peoples of the imperialistic Belgrade Government, including the Croats, Montenegrins, Albanians, Bulgars and Macedonians. These will find at Fiume the support they lack to organise a fight against their despots.

"The league will combat the Government of Hungary, defiled by crimes which are the shame of Europe, and of Turkey, coveted by rapacious merchants. In contrast to the pseudo League of Nations, it will cause the rights of nationalities to prevail.

"The peoples enslaved by the British Empire and by the United States must be delivered. The Germans, made subject by hateful Governments thirsty for vengeance, must be restored to their country. The monstrous edifice built by the International Bank over the bodies of 10,000,000 dead must be destroyed."

FIUME FEELS FOOD PINCH

Trieste, April 27 (Associated Press)—The blockade which Fiume is now undergoing is admittedly the most severe to which it has been subjected. The communications of the town have been completely cut off, regular Italian troops tearing up sections of the railway and bringing up numbers of machine guns to guard the frontiers. Passage in and out of the city is absolutely forbidden, not even milk going in, and connection with the outside world by the sea route has been completely severed.

Gabriele d'Annunzio, the insurgent commander, is threatening counteraction.

"My army, navy and air forces are ready to occupy the coast of the Bay of Quarnero (on which Fiume lies), including Abazia and Volosca, if the Nitti army continues its acts of reprisal against me," said the poet to the correspondent in a talk with him in Fiume on Monday. "They have cut off the food supplies for the women and children of the city, but they will find out that this brutal act will not daunt the spirit of my triumphant soldiers and sailors."

Baguan Island's Question

The authorities of the Philippine Government are renewing the negotiations which were started a long time ago for the ceding or return to the Philippines of Baguan Island, which is about thirty miles north of Sandakan, from the British North Borneo, which at present has the island under its control.

The Governor of British North Borneo is now in Manila, and the local authorities are taking advantage of his presence here to renew the negotiations, says the Manila Bulletin.

It is explained that according to the Treaty of Paris, ceding the Philippines to the United States, the island of Baguan was part of the Philippine territory ceded by virtue of the Treaty. However, the island has always been under the control of the British North Borneo Government.

Governor Gutagono of Mindano and Sulu, it is declared, has been especially requested to submit all the data in his possession about the island of Baguan and to submit a statement why it is highly important for Mindano and Sulu especially to have the island.

It is declared that the return of the island is needed to be used for very important purposes. The island of Baguan is also called Turtle Island because turtles abound in it.

Farmers' Grange, 1000 B. C.

Farmers of Babylonia in 1000 B. C. found the temple grange helpful. Tablet No. 150 in the Yale University collection of Babylonian tablets is a carefully drawn lease of farming and grazing land rented out by the Bibical. What Belshazzar was doing had been done for nearly a thousand years prior to his era, as other but more mutilated bricks attest. The rent of the farming and grazing land was to be nearly 5,000 measures of barley and 3,000 bundles of strew.

The Babylonian farmer could transact a large volume of business without having to use his money. He could either pay or buy in wool, oil, cattle, flour, dates, millet, vegetables or money. The grange officers arranged this so that the farmer need not go short or be embarrassed if he did not have ready money. In the same way it lent him money, both with interest and without interest. It loaned him seeds at planting time, or, if he could pay (and the prosperous, self-respecting farmer paid) seeds were given him in exchange for produce brought to the temple to be disposed of.

There are clay records of sheep and goats rented by the temple to the farmer at breeding time; there is a record of a loan of sheep of high grade. Temple animals were branded by a cross, to mark the ownership, and seen to have been the best breed in the country. Farmers were glad to rent or borrow a few and mix them with their own flocks, for a short season. After that, they returned the starred cattle to the temple, and their own flocks were enriched by the transaction.

The Babylonian Grange found a use for all the products of the farm. They passed laws that prevented the waste of anything on the farm. Clay tablets prove that the temple turned over all farm produce in an efficient manner, without interference or help from a middleman.

The farmer took his dates to the temple; they paid him, and resold the dates in the city. If the date crop exceeded the demand and the farmer was left with dates that went dry on him, they were not a loss. One record concerns "the delivery of old dates to the temple to be ground."

Iron hoes were used in pre-Biblical fields. At least a dozen tablets that tell of iron hoes have come down to us, an inventory of iron hoes in the temple storehouse, among them, to be distributed to temple laborers and to farmers.

Indeed, the temple looked after the farmer in a more or less parental way, and the clay records concerning him would compare favorably with any records kept by a rural co-operative organisation in the year of our Lord 1920. Legal advice from the temple was his. The temple drew up his deeds, mortgages, etc.

One deed of exchange at Yale is interesting. Two individuals exchange their properties. The one who has drawn the larger field agrees to set apart "in perpetuity" a strip of land between the two properties for common use in tilling and grazing.

Assassination And Motive

From The Japan Advertiser

The persistence in Japan of a certain sympathy for assassins "animated by a good motive" is evidenced not only in the recent withdrawal of the drama in which the murdered Ii-Kamon-no-Kami is made the hero, but by the decision of the Court in the Yamada Ken case, where the perpetrator of a peculiarly bloodthirsty murder is pronounced by the judiciary of the Appeal Court to have been free from personal motives, with the result that while the law must take its course and the murderer be hanged, the money which he had previously obtained from his victim is to be retained by the murderer's family.

Such a decision will be received with astonishment in the West, where it will be interpreted as placing a premium on violence. But in Japan it will undoubtedly meet with popular approval, and, so far as we have observed, not a single Japanese newspaper or public writer has taken exception to it.

Throughout Japanese history the idea embodied in the phrase "Killing no Murder" is found to have strong popular support, the classic example being the bloodthirsty story of the Forty-seven Ronin, which is as popular today on the stage or in literature as it was before Japanese ideas became affected by Western literature or philosophy.

To the popular mind there is something very fine about the threats of the descendants of Ii-Kamon-no-Kami's murderers, that if the deed of their fore-fathers is made the subject of literary or dramatic condemnation they will violently avenge the insult to their families.

It stirs the sentiment of loyalty and the behests of filial piety. Besides, was not Ii the Tokugawa premier who opened the door to the foreign interloper on the sacred soil of Japan, in defiance of what were known to be Imperial wishes having the force of divine commands?

From the popular Japanese point of view, Ii was thus both traitor and blasphemer, and the police who recommended the withdrawal of the play may have felt some genuine concern lest it should excite popular tumult.

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URGES WAR ON INFLATION

Government Borrowing Fundamental Cause—Suggests Billion Bonus

New York, May 1.—"We must fight inflation with all the means at our disposal by arresting the further increase of Government indebtedness and, if possible, reducing it; a halt must be called in further bank credit and note expansion, destroying the atmosphere of easy money and paper prosperity; and we must fight rising prices by stimulating essential production, both here and abroad, which means that we must furnish Europe with the materials required to rehabilitate her industries."

This was the advice given yesterday by Paul M. Warburg at the semi-annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science in the Hotel Astor, at which were discussed inflation and high prices, their causes and remedies, by American and foreign financial and economic authorities.

Mr. Warburg described "Mr. World" as a patient, over whom the doctors are in consultation. One says inflation is the trouble, another names under-production and over-consumption, a third says he has been "doped" too much, and another proposes to stabilise his blood pressure, which is unbalanced. Mr. Warburg approached the case as "a plain country practitioner."

DRUGGED BY HEAVY LOANS

"What orderly corporation," he asked, "could dare to issue millions of funded obligations for the purpose of covering running expenditures, without any corresponding addition to its assets, Mr. World increased his obligations by more than $200,000,000,000 while his plant and operating efficiency deteriorated at the same time. These loans were the drugs. They were necessary to save the patient; they stimulated his activities: they gave him the feeling of strength and confidence; while, as a matter of fact each successive loan, like a drug, further weakened him and made recuperation more difficult.

"It is of the utmost importance that we realise the fundamental part played by Government borrowing in causing inflation. I can hardly perceive that inflation could have taken place in any country enjoying a modern elastic and well administered banking system, if Government presses could have been prevented from doing their nefarious work.

"It is quite evident that such glaring disparities as exist between our own prosperity and the actute suffering in some parts of Europe will not be permitted to prevail. Unless we suppose that people can be caged up so that they may perish or die of starvation without disturbing their neighbors, we must expect that by sheer force of necessity these hungry and desperate hordes will come over here in order to share with us our plenty and opportunities.

U.S. WORLD'S CREDITOR

"Some 20,000,000 or 40,000,000 of additional immigrants to be fed and clothed by us would quickly solve a substantial part of our problem of placing our excess production. Here we have shortage of labor and an oversupply of raw materials. Europe has excess of labor and shortage of raw materials. We have high wages; Europe has lower wages; we have too much food; Europe starves; we are the world's creditor; Europe is in our debt and has not the means with which to settle. Is not the logical solution of this problem that our capital should go right into the countries that at present most need a helping hand?

"Bearing in mind that inflation is the unfairest and cruelest method of taxation, decimating the most valuable elements of our population and blindly enriching others, one cannot but follow with genuine alarm the impending danger of seeing the Government committed to an expenditure of more than $1,500,000,000 in soldiers' bonus legislation. It threatens to lead to the alternative of overtaxation or increased Treasury borrowing.

"My judgment rebels against the bonus plan, but should the bill be passed, I believe it might be advisable to suggest to those averse to accepting any bonus that they pool the payments due them and start a Soldiers' Trust, from which to grant loans to those of the men who need a start or require assistance and to help war stricken peoples on the other side of the ocean.

"What more beautiful memorial could these boys erect for themselves than such a statue of unselfish generosity? Instead of taking, presumably, $1,000,000,000 from productive sources and scattering them into millions of byways, this fund would be held together for productive purposes."

Just now the profiteer looks like the hope of the country, in the view of Vice President George E. Roberts of the National City Bank, for, regardless of his character, he is the natural offspring of economic law and he is unwittingly proving himself useful by making all possible haste with his profits to set fresh machinery running for his benefit before the opportunity for excess profits shall end. While we may denounce the profiteer, his increased profits stimulate production, and this is the only way to reduce inflation and get back to normal status, according to Banker Roberts.

Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas told of the work done by the Industrial Court of his State. There were forty-eight strikes last year and none this year, and eleven of twelve decisions recently reached were in favor of labor. J. Joyce Broderick, commercial counsellor of the British Embassy, said the establishment of forty-four and forty-eight hour labor weeks in England had no apparent effect on production.

A. Barton Hepburn said the country is headed for panic unless the period of speculation can be stopped. Senator Walter E. Edge of New Jersey sent a paper saying there is too much Government in business and not enough business in Government. M. Maurice Casenave, the French High Commissioner, and Prof. B. Attolico spoke respectively on the financial and economic problems in France and Italy.

Scissors Must Have Slipped Says Madame Frances Of Paris Gowns

Madame Frances.

Madame Frances, one of America's foremost modistes, upon her arrival in New York on the steamship Adriatic recently, had the following to say about the fashions in Paris: "They have done nothing but apply the scissors to the old styles. The afternoon gown, or street dress, has a low neck, sleeves midway between the elbow and the shoulder, and is short at the bottom. The skirt is just a trifle fuller. There is no waist line." But the evening gown! With this I think the scissors slipped. It's just a huge 'V' on four sides. From the shoulder pit to the waist line and in both front and back—all is open. The front is frightfully low, and the back even lower. And the bottom comes just below the knee. An American woman wouldn't wear it."

Flammarion's Views On 'Spirit' Phenomena

The Lancet (London) sums up the conclusions drawn by Camille Flammarion, the great French astronomer, from a study of more than half a century of super-normal phenomena, as follows:

(1) That gravitation can be counter-balanced by contrary forces; (2) that the human being is possessed of an invisible force which can move objects more or less heavy without being in contact with them; (3) that the levitation of heavy objects—for example, tables—can be brought about by the simple contact of the hands of experimenters whose wills are united in the desire to obtain such levitation; (4) still more, such movements can be obtained without any contact—for instance, a chair will move toward the experimenter at his wish; (5) answers may be obtained to questions, such answers being given by knocks corresponding to a conventional code of letters of the alphabet.

He does not pretend to explain this force, he merely affirms its existence, whether it be in ourselves or outside.

DEAD BOY TALKS TO HIS MOTHER

Mrs. E. H. Ackerman Tells A Strange Story Of Communication With Influenza Victim

Olean, N. Y., April 30.—Messages reported to have been received by an Olean woman from her son, who died on October 24, 1918, have caused a stir in local circles.

Burgess Ackerman, the fifteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ackerman, of No. 107 North Fourth street, was a victim of the influenza epidemic. Mrs. Ackerman's story of the remarkable spirit messages she has received from her son follows:

"I was a 'Tomboy' with my son and was his confidant and 'pal' all his lifetime. Then influenza came and took my darling to his new home. Our boy, pride and hope all went; our home was desolate. Burgess was fifteen years old, nearly six feet tall, a wonderful athlete, wonderfully developed physically and mentally. He loved his mother with an undying love. His father understood spiritualism a little, but Burgess and I would not accept it, nevertheless we held it in reverence for his father's sake.

"Once in a while Burgess and I would get a spiritualistic paper and sketch it over, in order that we might be up to the times on the subject, but that is all we knew about spiritualism.

SYMBOLS OF THE HEAVENS

"About two weeks after his death, direct, mentally, from God's world, came our boy's voice to me. I would dearly love to tell you all of his messages and what a revelation it was to his father as well as to me, but it is impossible. However, I will tell some.

"Such beautiful symbols in the heavens of blue! I was gazing toward the western horizon, longing for my boy, when I said aloud: 'Burgess, if you know that your mother stands by this window praying for and to you, give me a symbol if nothing more than a lone star.' Instantly the heavens opened up like a double door rolling back and the bust of a beautiful woman, with flowing veil appeared like chiseled marble; then the doors closed again as evenly as though on rollers. Not just satisfied, I raised my right hand toward heaven and said: 'Burgess, if that was for me, what did it mean?' Quick as a flash he said he knew I was praying for him, so he sent my mother. She passed away eight years ago. That symbol is only one of the many I have had from my boy."

Mrs. Ackerman states that she receives telegraphic messages from her son, demonstrating on the panel of a door, the manner in which they come. She explained that Burgess had learned the Morse code as a boy scout, but that she knew nothing of the code until she just recently learned it.

"On a chamber door," she explained, "where I had not slept for five years, came dashes and dots, denoting telegraphy, right through the panel, and I knew that it must be the telegraph code, so I took a pencil and card and marked the dots and dashes as they came. After the sounds had ceased I got the telegraphic alphabet and applied it."

The little woman then showed the original card with the dots and dashes with the symbols spelled out above them. The first word was "Burgess," the others were as follows:

"I use telegraphy. 'Tis lonesome. I have a home. I want mother to come. Tell Dad to have faith and smile.'

A short time ago Mrs. Ackerman was awaiting a call over the telephone from Mr. Ackerman, who was six miles away. "The telephone bell rang," she said, "and when I took down the receiver a voice softly inquired, 'Is that you, mother?' I said softly, 'What?' and again the words were repeated. Then Mr. Ackerman spoke. As soon as I closed the telephone I raised both hands toward heaven and asked aloud, "Burgess Ackerman, was that you?" Promptly he answered, "Yes, Mom; I did it to let you know that I knew where Dad was."

Mr. Ackerman stated that she receives similar messages and that they seem to be clearest between 5 and 6:30 o'clock in the morning.

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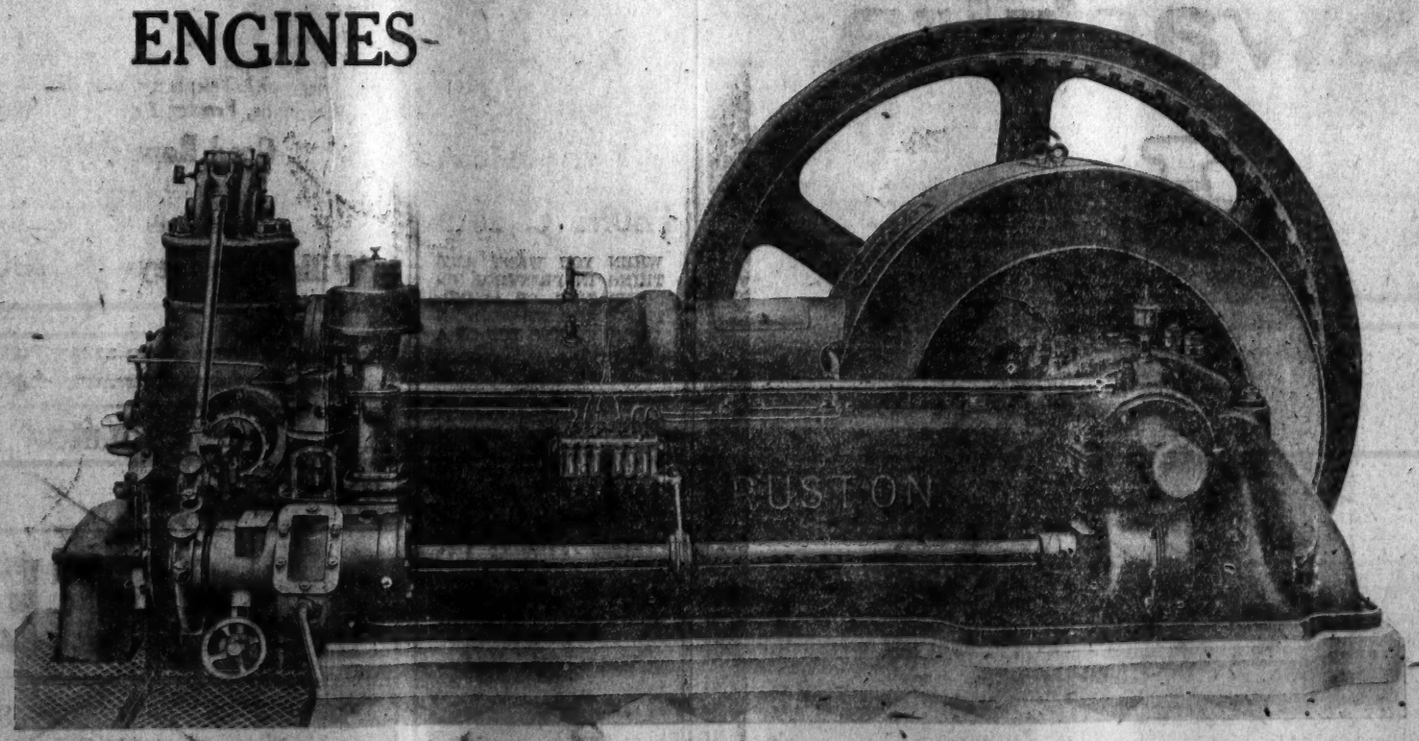

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Health, Beauty And The Home

Storing Winter Clothes

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,

The Distinguished Authority of Household Efficiency.

THIS year the laying away of heavier clothing has special significance. For to-day the high prices of all woolens or worsted goods are serious enough to force the housewife to take more than ordinary pains in preserving them so that they will give the longest possible period of use.

Laying away Winter clothing does not mean taking it off the closet hooks and laying it in a box with a few moth balls. Not at all. To do this would simply be to invite Mr. Moth to a continuous feast during the undisturbed Summer months.

The most important thing to remember is that all clothing or fabrics must be laid away clean. Otherwise each spot of grease or soil will furnish a place for the young moth larvae to thrive. Just a spot of dropped food on the front of a vest or wool blouse will result in a tiny round hole by the end of next season. But if the garment is thoroughly cleansed first, there will be no danger.

Thus the first step is to look over all garments or fabrics or furs and make them clean. This can be done by carefully using the gasoline or benzine methods of cleaning, if the garment is such that water would spoil it. Select one of the bright windy days of Spring and do the work outdoors away from fire.

If the article is very dirty it should be allowed to lie several hours in a gasoline bath, rinsed in clean gasoline and hung to air. If it is only a small spot of soil, use a paste of benzine and Fuller's earth on the spot, allowing to stand over night. Large grease spots can be removed by laying over clean blotting paper and pressing the goods with a warm iron. Such stains as those left by milk or cream on wool can be removed by very carefully using a white soap and tepid water being careful to rinse well.

All such articles as children's Winter coats, leggings, sweaters, etc., should be washed in warm water and soap, stretched into shape and then laid away. It is surely a mark of careless housekeeping to lay away such articles without having them thoroughly clean, because not only may there be danger of moths, but the grease and dirt will be drawn further and further into the fabric while it is laid away, and thus be still more difficult to take out at the end of several months. For the same reason women's dresses which are no longer to be worn in that form should be picked apart, rolled neatly after washing with a sample on the outside, instead of hanging up for months.

Not only should all clothing be well cleaned, but it should be well brushed to remove surface soil. Use a stiff whisk broom or cloth brush, and brush the inside as well as the outside of coats and heavy garments. Always look in the pockets for a stray match, bits of candy or other waste, which might either melt and seep into the fabric while laid away.

Speaking of pockets reminds me of the importance of always emptying every pocket before washing any garment. No one can tell the number of dresses or aprons disfigured because the pocket contained something which "ran" and spoiled the goods' appearance in the wash.

All furs should be dipped in gasoline, using a soft cloth brush to smooth down the hair afterward. This bath not only cleans the fur, but somewhat disinfects, since the odor is unpleasant to our insect friends. If there is fur on a dress it should be removed and laid away separately from the dress.

Now, how should all clothing be laid away, in a box or chest or in separate mothproof paper bags? Certainly the bags are more efficient, because they permit the garments to stay in shape while in storage. Never shall I forget a very beautiful cloth dress which I once laid away in a chest and which, when I took it out in the Fall, was a mass of wrinkles and so out of shape that it cost me a $3.50 cleaner's bill to have it pressed.

The mothproof paper bags are particularly fitted for garments, coats, dresses, suits, etc., because each may be hung on the stretcher within the bag and thus kept in perfect shape. Also some bags may be used for holding a number of small woolen articles all piled together. Some of the bags are six feet long or sufficient for a full length's woman's dress.

Tar paper may be bought by the roll and the sides of any closet or trunk covered with it. However, this will not necessarily make the closet insect proof. It is best to use some of the tar or naphtha flakes hung in a thin cheesecloth bag. Indeed it is always best to tie such preventives in bags and place around in the trunk instead of letting the flakes or balls scatter loose.

The ideal way in packing any chest or trunk is to put everything into separate bundles with a clear label as to contents. One housekeeper I know uses colored tags, having a separate color for each member of the family. Thus, if the father's color is bright green, then every article of father's laid away is tagged with this color so that it is a most easy matter to pick out any of his belongings on short notice.

Another plan is to make a list or inventory and tack it on the lid of the trunk with numbers corresponding to the numbers on the bundles. A system of some kind should be worked out whereby the home manager may know what she has laid away and where at a moment's notice.

I once had a mother's helper who told me that she thought every pair of stockings should be darned before they were laid away for the season. This seemed unnecessary work to me at the time, but on thinking it over I believe it a good idea.

Instead of flinging stockings hit or miss into the chest, where they will have to be sorted and darned later, how much better to match and pair and lay them in a neat roll, where the first cold day they will be ready to put on. Indeed, this idea of more careful laying away of clothes is the one I wish to stress. When clothes cost so little it probably did not matter how we put them away, or how we cared for them. But with the price of cotton so high and wool so soaring, it is not only a household duty but a help to the nation to conserve fabrics.

"A Blonde's Hair Is Her Aureole—Her Halo of Beauty."

Photograph Posed by MISS GRACE DARLING at CAMPBELL STUDIO

My Advice to Blondes

By Lina Cavalieri,

The Most Famous Living Beauty.

A BLONDE must remember that her type has the most delicate complexion in the world. To accentuate her blondness she should keep her hair as light as possible. She should eat such food as will enrich her golden coloring, such as oranges and fresh vegetables.

Whatever tends to the accumulation of fat must be avoided. The faded appearance that comes early to most blondes should be rigorously shunned. And in the matter of dress she must take care to emphasize her golden coloring.

While it is true that woman's hair is her crowning glory, a blonde's hair is her aureole—her halo of beauty. Half the time and attention she gives to her toilet should be given to her hair. As a rule the blonde's hair is known for its yellow or golden tint. This tint is the keynote of her beauty and should be enhanced in every possible way.

She may wash her hair as often as she likes with no fear of its fading. The lighter it becomes the better. For her there need be no fear of using carefully those aids in cleansing the hair—ammonia, borax or washing soda. Each of these, if often used, tends to make the hair several shades lighter; but in too large quantities or used too often it will make the hair brittle.

Because it does not matter how light her hair becomes the blonde may wash her hair more often than the brunette. A shampoo in borax water once or twice a week invariably lightens the hair. One tablespoonful of borax in a gallon of water is sufficient.

Two shampoos a week in water in which ammonia has been sprinkled soon brings about a lightening of the hair. One gallon of water and half a wineglassful of ammonia is a good proportion.

A shampoo once a week in a gallon of warm water, with a heaping tablespoonful of washing soda in it, is the speediest agent I know for lightening the hair, except peroxide, which some blondes who do not wish actually to bleach their hair use in small proportions in the shampoo. One tablespoonful of peroxide of hydrogen in a gallon of water is the usual proportion.

But let me whisper to you a secret. To counteract the drying tendency of all these ingredients you should massage your scalp occasionally with a very tiny bit of olive oil or sweet almond oil. This will help to bring back the natural oil to the hair and restore the sebaceous glands to their normal functioning.

Every one expects light hair to be fluffy. Fluffiness is the accompaniment of goldenness in hair, and the observer of beauty is always disappointed if he sees fair hair smooth. Smoothness seems to belong rather to dark hair. The blonde should so comb and brush hers that each hair is separate and distinct from the others. This gives an aureole-like affect to her face and wonderfully softens her features.

The blonde can make her fair hair fluffy by drawing it into a loose mass after a shampoo and tying it with a ribbon, letting it dry thus. If the hair is long it can be tied again by another ribbon close to the ends, making it curve or wave.

Most of all she must guard very carefully, as I have said, against the early fading that is the blighting tendency of her type. It is nature's compensation, a revenge nature seems to work at the behest of the jealous brunettes, that the blonde who was so exquisite in youth should early lose the delicacy of her skin and the wonderful brilliance of her hair.

But there are many blondes who have prevented this early fading, and what some blondes have done others may do also. The cure in this instance is the preventive. The delicate and beautiful tones of her hair have been preserved with every care. The blonde who has made carrots and oranges her chief article of diet for many years need not be afraid, for she has supplied her system with the iron that is needed to replenish the rich gold of her hair. Consequently, she will not early lose its marvellous lustre. The glory of her hair is like burnished gold and the texture of it is like silk, but with a loveliness all its own.

Just one little hint I will give you, and that is this: Some of my blonde friends keep their hair light by washing it in light ale every other week. This is a splendid tonic for the scalp and helps make the hair light. The juice of a lemon in the rinsing water is also a great aid to the blonde, for it brings out all the lighter tints of the hair and renders it fine, soft and lustrous.

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BURGLAR 'S HUGE HOARD IS FOUND AFTER HE'S SLAIN

'Silk Mask' Harrigan Shoots Up Police, Drops With Twenty Wounds

ROBBER TRUST A SYSTEM

Pretty Women In Band; Loot From 700 Burglaries Found

Chicago, April 26.—The whole criminal history of this city's bizarre underworld has nothing to compare with the extraordinary story that came to light today after the arrest of a man who, at first, was assumed to be an unimportant wanderer named Harry James.

He shot up the Town Hall Police Station after his arrest last night, wounding two policemen and falling dead with twenty bullets in his body. Then it was discovered he was really "Silk Mask" Jimmy Harrigan, the brains and leader of a robber gang whose amazing exploits read like vivid fiction.

ROBBER TRUST A BUSINESS

"Silk Mask" Jimmy's gang was almost a Robber Trust. Its operations ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars and were carried on according to the most approved up to date big business methods. Harrigan, as the executive head of the bandits, kept an elaborate system of account books and card index files, in which he recorded the time and place of robberies, the amounts stolen, the receivers of stolen goods with whom he did business and the amount of profit on each transaction.

He kept a separate file for "prospects" containing a wealth of information about the prosperous residents of the "Gold Coast" and the lay-out of their homes. A third set of books dealt exclusively with "Gold Coast" automobiles, each with its valuation and probable selling price.

One of the most remarkable facts discovered by the police in connection with Harrigan's business methods was that he leased an entire warehouse to store his loot until he was ready to sell it. "Silk Mask" Jimmy, the police pointed out, was not only a gilt-edged robber but something of a speculator in stolen goods as well.

STORED HIS VALUABLE LOOT

The police recovered $100,000 worth of stolen property from this warehouse—Oriental rugs, draperies, tapestries, furs, clothing, trunks of jewelry and silver, hundreds of pairs of silk stockings and silk shirts by the dozen.

A secret chamber of the warehouse contained 150 Oriental rugs valued at $40,000.

When the examination of Harrigan's books is completed, the total value of the loot his gang has stolen and disposed of will far exceed the amount of the goods recovered. The accounts show 700 different robberies in and around Chicago, including burglaries, hold-ups and highway robberies, resulting in at least $500,000 worth of loot for the gang.

Harrigan and his accomplices went about their profitable business in a style that harmonised with their vast turnover. The police found numerous witnesses today who told of seeing him travelling about the "Gold Coast" in a limousine with two beautiful female companions on frequent occasions.

PRETTY WOMEN IN HIS GANG

The women members of the gang seem, according to the police, to have been most valuable to Harrigan in locating places to rob and gaining the confidence of "prospects" but they are said to have taken part in some of the robberies too.

After he fell dead his black silk mask fell from the lining of his hat, and the police recognised it as the disguise that had figured in reports of scores of burglaries and highway robberies.

Harrigan's capture was due solely to accident. Patrolman Frank Weimer, travelling out of the Town Hall Station in civilian garb, was passing Buena and Clarendon Avenues, when he saw a man emerge from a dark slit between two apartment buildings. He was well dressed and carried himself well. The policeman hesitated.

Harrigan laughed good naturedly at Weimer's approach.

"I'm minding by own business," he said. "Please don't concern yourself with me any more than I am concerned with you."

The patrolman fell back, but kept in the shadows and followed the man. Around Buena Shore Club, Weimer lost the trail for an instant.

Then out of the blackness in the rear of the club building the man reappeared. The policeman rushed him and found Harrigan.

"I've got a date to meet my girl, Helen," said Harrigan, nudging the officer in the ribs. "It's rather awkward, as she only described her house and I'm having difficulty in locating it. I've got to meet her—well, you know—sort of on the quiet.

"And besides"—this, with a confidential touch on the arm—"you and I ought to sort of help each other out. We're both coppers. I'm a special (he showed a special police star, No. 4043). "If you kicked up any trouble for me, they'd find I was not covering my beat and that would get me into a mess. Be a good fellow.'

Weimer suggested that they walk to the station, where the "special" could identify himself. Sergt. George Gierman, at the desk at the station, was inclined to listen with a kindly, brotherly feeling to the story of love intrigue which Harrigan told. His star and a card or so he displayed were almost sufficient. A call came in for a policeman and Weimer was told to go out on it.

FIRED WHEN SEARCHED

"All right," he responded. "Just as soon as I frisk this man." He began going over Harrigan.

The burglar was smoking a cigarette and took it from his mouth as if to flick off the ashes. Instead he dropped it, brought out an automatic revolver and began firing. The first bullet bored through the underside of Weimer's left overcoat sleeve and struck the wall just above Gierman's head. He fired a second time. The bullet struck the telephone receiver, which Gierman had just dropped.

Harrigan leaped back. Weimer drew his revolver and opened fire. The station was in an uproar. Gierman had snatched up his revolver, ran out from his office and began shooting.

Schroeder, the phone operator, remained at his post, swiftly rang nearby station, and sent a general alarm through to Chief Garrity and Chief of Detectives Mooney.

Revolvers began popping from every door in the station. Harrigan had backed to the front door. He kicked out the glass and plunged through it to the street, firing as he did so. Gierman, Weimer and the others followed, and the shooting attracted neighbors, automobilists and blocked street car traffic.

Harrigan ran north in Halstead Indian fashion, darting behind trees, fense posts, telephone and electric light poles. Weimer, who was leading the chase, fell as a bullet caught his right leg. He stumbled, picked himself up and continued to battle.

FOUGHT TILL HE DIED

Suddenly Harrigan fell forward He had reached the shelter of a large maple tree. The police started to rush him. He recovered apparently, put in a new clip of cartridges and opened a fresh fusillade. Another policeman fell. This time it was Gierman. A bullet had snapped his left knee cap.

Gierman, who three years ago as a patrolman was promoted for bravery, wasn't deterred. Dragging himself along by clinging to a fense, he kept on firing. The battle was nearing an alley, some distance from electric lights. The only way the police could place Harrigan's whereabouts was by the flashes from his revolver.

These flashes stopped and there was a lull. Harrigan had darted into an alley and was hiding behind the wall of a garage. As the police came abreast they were met by another fusillade. They concentrated their fire on the flashes. This time there was no reply.

Lieut. William Coles was the first to reach the wall. Harrigan was on the ground, unconscious. His revolver was empty. They carried him into the station where he died without making a statement. Weimer and Gierman were also taken to a hospital and then were removed to their homes.

One caller at the station today was Charles E. Bryan, a tailor who said that on December 24 his shop had been robbed of thirty suits of clothing. Among those were five suits which the tailor had made for former United States Senator William Lorimer. The trousers of one Lorimer suit were found on Harrigan.

Mr. Ida May Needham collapsed when the police informed her that Harrigan, who had been courting her and who had occupied a room in her home, was dead, following his spectacular battle.

In the garage in the rear of Mrs. Needham's home was found a Cadillac automobile stolen by Harrigan. Mrs. Needham protested she had bought the car for him, and in substantiation produced a bill of sale.

Harrigan's thefts ran from welding machines, weighing nearly a ton, to letter paper and buttons.

He was identified by a draft card in one of his pockets and by a man who refused to give his name. The card showed Harrigan had registered at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on September 12, 1918.

FLASH LIGHT PHOTOS

A scientific job, every body with eyes open, no smoke. Proofs submitted same evening.

Burr 2 Broadway

Spiritist Emanation An Ancient Delusion

We are hearing much just now about supposed emanations of human or spiritistic force in explanation of some of the so-called "super-natural" phenomena with which Sir Oliver Lodge, Maeterlinck and other spiritists have made us familiar. The New York Medical Journal calls attention to the striking similarity that these have with the "magnetic force" which Mesmer was supposed to use.

Odic or odylic emanations or effluvia, we are told may pass from human beings to inanimate objects and produce manifestations that seem impossible. This reminds the editor of Bacon's discussion of the "unguentum armarium," or weapon ointment. "This," says the Medical Journal, "was a wonderfully complex ointment, but an infallible cure. For more than a generation some of the brightest minds in Europe accepted its power to heal. It worked by some sort of sympathetic magnetism or magnetic effluvia, but it never failed, provided only it was made right and applied right. Even Francis Bacon, the father of modern inductive science, as he is sometimes called felt that he could not reject the evidence for this wonderful remedy, and the fact that it had been known to cure children who were unconscious of what had been done for them, and whose minds therefore could not be the active agents in the cure, made him feel that there must be some great secret of nature underlying it.

"The great weapon ointment was applied not to the wound but to the weapon which caused it. If this could not be procured it might be mixed with some of the blood of the patient, and then the wonderful force would be evolved and a cure would take place. It was much better, however, to apply it to the blood-stained weapon. There the literally volumes of evidence for the wonderful healing power that was thus evoked.

"Bacon himself was no fool, and the generations that discussed these things seriously gave us some wonderful discoveries in science and particularly in medicine, including Harvey's circulation of the blood; and yet they were quite caught by this remedy. Nothing has been more alluring for men of science than is the idea of emanations of some kind from the human body, and nothing has proved more full of delusions; but here we are in the midst of it once more, and we shall probably hear a great deal about it. Study the historical background and then it will be easier to comprehend just what is happening at the present time."

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Through the world, well dressed men wear Palm Peach at their daily tasks, and in the evening, too—Because, in addition to being cool and comfortable, this remarkable fabric tailors into suits of exceptional style. Featherlight and porous, it lets the breeze through. It washes as readily as linen—and holds its shape for life.

So there's no excuse for wearing a stuffy worsted, when Palm Beach comes in every shade and pattern that fashion approves. In fact—Palm Beach resembles a high grade worsted in everything but weight and price.

The trade-marked name Palm Beach is registered in the U.S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries. Look for the Label in the suit you buy or on the selvage in purchasing by the yard. It's the maker's guarantee of satisfaction and economy.

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Sanford, Maine, U. S. A., Sole Manufacturers
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Shanghai College Notes

Commencement exercises of Shanghai College will be held Saturday, June 26 at 3:00 p.m.

Entrance examinations will be held Monday and Tuesday June 14-15.

* * *

Last Thursday Dr. Harris H. Wilder completed his interesting series of lectures on "The Races of Man."

Dr. and Mrs. Wilder have gone to Ginling College Nanking for a ten days' stay.

* * *

During their stay in Shanghai Dr. John Dewey, of Teachers College, New York and his family spent a half day at the College and Dr. Dewey gave a lecture on "The Relation of Vocational Education to General Education." Dr. and Mrs. Dewey are enthusiastic regaring the introduction of co-education into Shanghai College.

* * *

Last Saturday the annual field day of the College was held. Three splendid silver cups were sent from New York by Percy Tsu, '19, who is studying banking in the New York City Bank. The incentive engendered by these prizes helped the students to break nearly all the records of previous years.

* * *

A new prize of $10.00 has just been offered by an old Shanghai student, Mr. T. T. Cheyne, for the best work in the department of Chemistry.

* * *

Last Sunday Prof. J. B. Hipps and Prof. Victory Hanson and family sailed for America. Both Mr. Hipps and Mr. Hanson will spend the year in graduate study.

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271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket
First Prize $50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 30,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China, on June 25, 1920.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $6.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

29959

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-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$575 B.
Chartered	£20
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 410 S.
North China	Tls. 153
Union of Canton	Hk. 170
Yangtsze	$245
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$128
Hongkong Fire	$800 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	$207
Indo-China Pref.	$18
"Shell"	205 B.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 50 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 85 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 18.65
Oriental Cons.	17/-
Raub	$1 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 152 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 131
New Eng. Works	Tls. 26
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 150½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 83 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 70½ B.
China Land	Tls. 80
Shanghai Land	Tls. 63 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
S'hai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.) Tls.	Tls. 660
E-wo Pref	Tls. 77½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 400
Oriental	Tls. 260
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 350
Kungyik	Tls. 68½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 40
Yangtsepoo Pref.	Tls. 75
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 236 S.
Green Island	Tls. 7
Langkats	Tls. 18
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 90 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holts	Tls. 12½
Lewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 80 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5.90 S.
Weeks	Tls. 11
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5¾ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 19
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.75
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1¼ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.85
Chempedak	Tls. 5
Cheng	Tls. 1¼ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2½
Dominion	Tls. 5½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5.10
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12¾ xd
Kamunting	Tls. 4 ¼ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.25
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahros	Tls. 4
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 11½
Padang	Tls. 8
Pangkalan Durian	Tls. 1 B.
Permata	Tls. 3 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.75 B.
Senawang	Tls. 4 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 6½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 3¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 0.55
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.60
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 1
Taiping Tls.	Tls. 0.80
Tanah Merah	Tls. 14 B.
Tebong	Tls. 2½
Tiobri	Tls. 5 B.
Tiangbe	
Miscellaneous	
B. I & B. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 65 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 34
Shanghai Mercury	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 60
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 120 B.

S. Sellers. Ss. Sales. B. Buyers.

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Share Market

In their report dated June 11 Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows:

As a result of the marked drop in exchange on the 9th instant there was a prompt demand for the majority of rubbers which, however, slackened upon exchange strengthening the following day. Otherwise the share market continued dull and prices generally are inclined to be easier.

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, June 12, 1920.

Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.75

UNOFFICIAL

Telephones Tls. 69.00
Chengs Tls. 1.50
S.M.C. 7% 1920 Debs. Tls. 92.50

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 12, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate. @ 5/1 = Tls. 3.93
@ exch. 73 = Mex. $5.39

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate. @ 100¾ = Tls. 0.99
@ 73 = Mex. $1.36

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.75

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 238

Bar Silver 998 touch ... Tls. 111

Copper Cash ... per tael 190.000

Native Interest ... Tls. 05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	61¼d.
Bank Rate of Discount	7%
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 50.61
Ex., New York on London T.T.	U.S.$4.94¾

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	4/9
London	Demand	4/9¼
India	T.T.	288
Paris	T.T.	1230
Paris	Demand	1233
New York	T.T.	93
New York	Demand	93¼
Hongkong	T.T.	73
Japan	T.T.	55¾
Batavia	T.T.	243
Singapore	T.T.	48½

Bank's Buying Rates

London	Demand	4/11
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	5/1
London	4 m/s. Docy.	5/1¼
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	5/2¼
London	6 m/s. Docy.	5/2½
Paris	4 m/s.	1380
New York	o/d. Docy.	96½
New York	4 m/s. Docy.	101¾

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand Buy. Tls. Rates.

£10 @ exch. 4/11 = Sh. Tls. 40.68

G.$50 @ exch. 96½ = Sh. Tls. 51.81

Fr. 250 @ exch. 1290 = Sh. Tls. 19.38

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.37 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Roubles 15,000 ... = Tls. 100
" 100 ... = Mex. $4.60

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 15,000 ... % Tls. 100
" 100 ... = Mex. $0.91

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying:	100	Old Roubles	$1.70
"	100	New "	$1.10
Selling:	100	Old "	$1.75
"	100	New "	$1.50

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE

Hk. Tls.	3.16	@ 5/8¼	£1
"	1	@ 1418	Fr. 15.80
"	0.31	@ 110¾	Gold $1
"	1	@ 47	Yen 2.37
"	1	@ 367½	Rs. 2.98
"	1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, June 12, 1920.

OFFICIAL
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 8.50
Gulas Tls. 6.00
Java Consolidated Tls. 12.50 XD
Kotas Tls. 3.50
Ziangbes Tls. 5.25 June
New Eng. Tls. 26.00 June

UNOFFICIAL
Chengs Tls. 1.50
Weeks 7% Debs. Tls. 75.00
S. & H. Wharves Tls. 160.00 June

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, June 12, 1920.

Japan Trust Bank Ltd.
Tls. 7.70 July
Tls. 7.70 August

Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 22.50 July

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 19.00 June
Tls. 19.30 July
Tls. 19.70 August

LOCAL YARN

Local Yarn for Standard: 16's
Tls. 128.00 June
Tls. 129.00 August
Tls. 134.00 September

Local Yarn for Standard: 20's
Tls. 162.00 July

Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 147.00 June

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows in their report dated June 11:

PIECE GOODS

The market is at a standstill, clearances nominal and the rapid collapse of exchange is the last touch needed to complete the demoralisation, as dealers who have even small proportions only of their forward cargo commitments, unprovided for by exchange settlements, stand to be hit exceedingly heavily. Any contracts for cargo in rupees stand in even a worse position than those on a sterling basis, owing to the Indian Government's action in maintaining the sterling value of the rupee upon a 2s. 0d. gold basis, and therefore at a higher rate than its proportionate value in silver, in accordance with the recommendations of the committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India to inquire into India exchange and currency. The result is that the tael value of the rupee today stands at what it did in the days when sterling exchange was about 3s. 0d. T.T.

Grey Shirtings Generally.—In spite of a considerable reduction in the quantities offered for sale at our local auctions, prices fell below the level of last week, there being only a very poor demand. Private sales are reported as follows:

8¼ lbs.—Blue Goose at Tls. 5.45, Nine Round Dragons at Tls. 5.45, and Round Blue Dragon at Tls. 5.15.

9-11 lbs.—Monkey in Heaven at Tls. 6.70 and Two Old Men at Tls. 6.65, both in 10 lbs.

12 lbs. 36 in.—Round Blue Dragon at Tls. 9.75, Monkey in Heaven at Tls. 9.45, Vase at Tls. 8.60, and Horseman and Gun at Tls. 8.60.

White Shirtings.—Our local market continues dull with prices showing but little variation from those recorded last week. Sales have been brought to our notice in following: Round Blue Dragon at Tls. 11.00, Small Red Dog at Tls. 10.75, Woman No. 120 at Tls. 10.00, Two Gold Dragons at Tls. 10.00, Blue Cock at Tls. 5.85, and Green Cock at Tls. 5.50.

Jeans.—We have no private sales to record. Auction market quiet with only small quantities on offer.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—In the absence of any real demand, prices show a general decline and our market continues lifeless.

Cotton.—The sudden decline in exchange has not yet had time to make any material difference in the price of the local staple; exporters are still showing no particular interest. A few small transactions have been made at about last week's rates. Quotations today are approximately: Tungchow at Tls. 34.75 to Tls. 34.90, Taichong at Tls. 32.50 to Tls. 32.00 for best quality, Steam Ginned at Tls. 28.00, Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 28.00 to Tls. 27.50, Shensi No. 1 at Tls. 32.75 to Tls. 32.00 and Ordinary Hankow Grades at Tls. 27.00 to Tls. 26.50.

According to Reuter's cable, quotations on the Liverpool market are: Good Middling American 27.84d. Egyptian Sakellaridis at 74.00d. and M. G. Bengal at 12.50d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—With the exception of low counts our market is dull and stagnant, while the demand from the Country due to the approach of the setting day, fifth of fifth moon (21st June) has fallen away very considerably. The only sale we hear of is 600 bales 16's Two Tiger at Tls. 142.00.

Indian Yarn.—We hear of no sales.

Timber Market Report

The China Import and Export Lumber Co. write as follows under date June 9:

On account of the sudden drop in exchange, the price of Oregon Pine has risen to Tls. 85.00 basis rate, and corresponding advances have taken place in the prices of other woods.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Trutman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents in connection with the weekly auctions held at Singapore on Wednesday, June 9, 1920.

Average price realised:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $0.76½ per pound equivalent to 1s. 9¾d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe $0.76 per pound equivalent to 1s. 9½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Demand is moderate. Offered 646 tons; sold 456 tons.

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Western Union Telegraphic Code (Five-Letter Edition)	$45.00
A. B. C. Code (5th Edition)	$25.00
A. B. C. Code (Pocket Edition)	$25.00
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We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN.

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Telephone: Central Nos. 2385 and 4068.

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BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 26)

CIENTIST HAS NEW NIVERSE THEORY

lls Academicians The Milky Way Is 300,000 Light Years In Diameter

Washington, April 26.—Dr. Harlow Shapley, in charge of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory, tonight startled the members of the National Academy of Sciences now meeting here when he announced the theory that instead of 30,000 light years it would take 300,000 light years to cross from one side to the other of the space occupied by the stars and what is known as the heavens. The 300,000 light years, according to astronomical calculations, would be more than 175 quadrillion miles.

Dr. Shapley engaged in a spirited debate on the subject with Dr. Heber D. Curtis of the Lick Observatory, who defended the older idea that the "Milky Way" is less than 30,000 light years in diameter and not more than three thousand light years in thickness.

The general question for debate resulted from an earlier assertion of Dr. Shapley that in his opinion there is one great universe, perhaps ten times larger than has been estimated previously, and including all the spiral nebulae. To this was opposed the opinion that there are a million other star galaxies or "island" universes similar to the earth, each appearing in the form of a spiral nebula containing two or three billion stars each.

Dr. Curtis strongly defended the older view. He expressed the opinion, as the rule of years of study of astronomy, that the galaxy of stars in which the earth is included or the so-called "milky way" is less than 30,000 light years in diameter and not more than 3,000 light years in thickness. "To the lay mind," he declared, "even this seems spacious—a distance that light traveling 186,000 miles a second takes five times the earth's recorded age to traverse."

Dr. Shapley advanced a theory which postulates a galaxy ten or more times as large. He regards spirals as presumably inter-galactic objects of nebular construction; that is, a part of the grand system and not individual galaxies or other universe. Dr. Shapley claimed that it takes light about 300,000 years to cross from one side to the other of the space occupied by the three billion stars. Dr. Shapley's deductions as to the much greater dimensions for the galaxy of stars to which the earth belongs depends mainly upon the great distances he has derived for the globular clusters. These objects, he says, nearly invisible to the naked eye, appear in the telescope as swarm-like clusters of hundreds of thousands of stars whose apparent distribution shows incontrovertibly that they are galactic phenomena. It is this way, he says, that he calculates the distances of the nebulae themselves.

At the session tomorrow afternoon Prof. Stoddard, who is said to have invented a rocket that could be self-propelled to Mars, will explain to the members of the academy the possible application of this and other devices he has invented to meteorology. It was insisted tonight by members of the academy who have talked with Prof. Stoddard that he has never entertained the idea of shooting a rocket to Mars or to the moon and has never intended to make any such experiment.

It was announced today that Herbert Hoover will receive one of the two gold medals to be awarded by the academy for the application of science to the public welfare. The other medal will go to Prof. Alfred Fowler of England. The medals will be presented at the annual banquet to be held here tomorrow evening. Neither Mr. Hoover nor Prof. Fowler will be present. The medal to Prof. Fowler, awarded for eminence in astronomical physics, will be presented to the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Geddes, who will receive it in the name of Prof. Fowler.

Japan's Emperor Very Ill

From information reaching us says the Japan Chronicle, there is unfortunately no longer any reason to doubt that the health of his Majesty the Emperor is regarded by the Court physicians with grave concern. It is understood that in future his Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, who is now 20 years of age, will represent the Emperor, attending official functions on behalf of his Majesty, including the ceremony at the opening of the Diet in June, the reception of the credentials of diplomatic representatives, and appearance at naval and military reviews.

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Interest begins on 15th June, 1920.
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BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE
On or before 15th June.
G. LION,
Manager.
29975

LOST
Lost, native order, No. 5891, for $182.00, due on the 11th June, 1920, Chinese date, 25th of 4th moon.
The public is hereby warned not to negotiate same.
The Hung Tung Bank is notified and same is null and void.
M. J. POCHA & CO.
30164

AUCTION
6871 bags COPRA MEAL
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How to Preserve the Teeth
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Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai
EMPRUNT MUNICIPAL DE 1914
(Obligations à 5½ %)
Aucune operation de transfert ne sera enregistree du 17 au 30 Juin inclus.
Par Ordre,
Le Secretaire du Conseil,
P. LEGENDRE,

French Municipal Council
MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1914
(5½ % Debentures)
Transfer books for the above loan will be closed from 17th to 30th June, both days inclusive.
By Order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.
30163

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai
EMPRUNT MUNICIPAL DE 1916
(Obligations à 5½ %)
Aucune operation de transfert ne sera enregistree du 17 au 30 Juin inclus.
Par Ordre,
Le Secretaire du Conseil,
P. LEGENDRE,

French Municipal Council
MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1916
(5½ % Debentures)
Transfer books for the above loan will be closed from 17th to 30th June, both days inclusive.
By Order,
P. LEGENDRE,
Secretary.
30163

T. SHUNG YUAN & CO.
Agents.
CHUNG HSIN COAL MINING CO., SHANTUNG,
beg to inform the public that they have been appointed the agents of the Chung Hsin Coal Mining Company for Shanghai, and are selling bituminous coal, coal dust, coke and all other products on their behalf at moderate prices. They are able to contract for supplies amounting to between 100,000 and 120,000 tons annually. Buyers are cordially requested to call at our office, where shipping arrangements to Nanking, etc., can be made, as ordered.
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30114

Municipal Notification
No. 2702
7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920
Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.
Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.
The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.
They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.
The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.
Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.
By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.
29938

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2715.
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 6 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, 1920.
Amount £750,000
Price of Issue £100 per cent.
UNDER the authority of Resolution VII passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for Bearer Debentures (with coupons attached) in the 6 percent. Sterling Loan of 1920, which is issued on the following terms:—
(1) Debentures to Bearer, with Sterling interest coupons attached, will be issued at £100 percent in denominations of £1,000, £500, £100 and £50.
(2) The Debentures of this issue will bear interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year by sterling demand draft on London at par, or in silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Shanghai current demand buying rate on London on date of presentation of the relative coupon. The first payment of interest will be made on December 31, 1920.
(3) Applications, accompanied by payment in full, will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, on and after May 1, up to and including June 30, 1920, the Council reserving to itself the right of closing the subscription lists on any day previous to June 30, 1920, by Notification in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai.
(4) Payment on application will be accepted in Silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's current selling T.T. rate on London and will bear interest from date of payment, or in Sterling by T.T. or Demand Draft on London. Interest on payments made in Sterling will only accrue from the date on which the relative remittances are received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London.
The cost of all telegrams involved through payment by Sterling T.T. shall be paid by the applicant.
Payment will be acknowledged by Banker's Receipt pending issue of the Debentures.
In the event of any applicant not being allotted the full amount applied for, the amount over-applied for will be repaid in full, plus interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the date payment was received in Shanghai or London to the due date of repayment in Shanghai, as notified to the applicant by special notice from the Council.
(5) The Loan will be redeemed at par on June 30, 1950, but may be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on June 30, 1930, and/or on any subsequent date or dates on which the half-yearly interest is payable, subject to the Council giving six calendar months' notice in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai. In the event of any partial redemption of the loan the numbers of the Debentures to be redeemed will be decided by drawing. The numbers of such drawn Debentures will be notified in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai not less than three months prior to the date of repayment.
Application forms can be obtained on and after May 1, from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, or from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.
By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, April 29, 1920.
29939

READY SHORTLY
New Edition of
Dingle's New Map of China
(in English and Chinese)
This New Edition is nearly ready—4 sheets, 31 by 43 ins.; may be used as four maps, or mounted to make full map; fully revised and brought up to date in every respect.
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Blood Diagnosis,
Injection Treatments,
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All departments under foreign qualified Chinese physicians.
ANNA LOONG, R. N.,
Sister in charge.

Municipal Notification.
No. 2727
Licensing of Brothels.
The date mentioned in Notification No. 2717 as that after which persons conducting a brothel without a licence will be liable to prosecution, is extended to Wednesday, June 30.
By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
30122 Assistant Secretary.

Arrived from Paris
Mrs. Braudo, proprietor of Maison Alexandra. Fine selection of ladies' dresses, mantels, created by first-rate Parisien houses.
Palace Hotel,
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Reserve Fund 3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

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Court of Directors:
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Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
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James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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Canton	(F. M. S.)	Sourabaya
Cebu	Madras	Tientsin
Colombo	Manila	Tavoy
Delhi	Medan	(Lower Burma)
Haiphong	Peking	Taiping
Hankow	Penang	New York
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Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

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C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

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Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .....Frs. 50,000,000.00

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Haiphong	Papoete	
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Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

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L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabez."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking
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P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
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A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Odkins, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
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Canton	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Hankow	Manila	Tsingtao
Harbin	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama
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Acting Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

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Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	**Kup-Tls.**
	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

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Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2

Bankers:
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The Bank of China

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ...	$1,208,322.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,808,893.68

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Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
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Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
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Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
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3 HANKOW ROAD.

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SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

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Societe Anonyme
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Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £850,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S.Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 435,461.90

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
MENG GHIA, T. D. Woo, Acting Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus: $10,000,000
Undivided Profits: $500,000

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office:
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Japan	
Canton	Kobe	
Hankow	Yokohama	
Harbin	Java	
Hongkong	Batavia	
Peking	Sourabaya	
Shanghai	Panama	
Tientsin	Colon	
Tsingtau	Panama	
Dominican Republic	Philippine Islands	
Barahona	Cebu	
Puerto Plata	Manila	
San Pedro de Macoris	Straits Settlements	
Sanchez	Singapore	
Santiago		
Santo Domingo		
India		
Bombay		
Calcutta		
Rangoon		

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Italy	
Buenos Aires	Genoa	
Once (Buenos Aires)	Peru	
Rosario	Lima	
Belgium	Porto Rico	
Antwerp	Ponce	
Brussels	San Juan	
Brazil	South Africa	
Bahia	Cape Town	
Pernambuco	Spain	
Porto Alegre	Barcelona	
Rio de Janeiro	Madrid	
Santos	Trinidad	
Sao Paulo	Port of Spain	
Chile	Uruguay	
Santiago	Montevideo	
Valparaiso	Calle Rondean (Montevideo)	
Colombia	Venezuela	
Barranquilla	Caracas	
Bogota	Ciudad Bolivar	
Medellin	Maracaibo	
Cuba		
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba		

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
In Kiukiang Road.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 81,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, New York, Amsterdam Tokio, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka Hakodata, Seoul, and Fusan.

Every description of Banking an Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling Gold Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephone: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office
Telephone: C. 2147, General Office
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINDUSBANK."

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Palembang
Bandoeng	Penang
Cheribon	Pontianak
Djember	Rangoon
Djokjakarta	Semarang
Hongkong	Singapore
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Pekalongan	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. J. Staargaard,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital..... 750,000
Reserve Fund..... 750,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	(Calcutta)	New York
Colombo	Kandy	Penang
Delhi	Karachi	Port Louis
Galle	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Hongkong	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		Singapore

Shanghai Branch.
26 The Bund.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Ten Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Manager

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed „ 150,000,000
Capital paid up .. „ 75,000,000
Reserve ..... „ 30,000,000
One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PERNOTTE

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS
BRANCHES:
Marseilles, New York, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton Foochow Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

ASIA
BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

AN AMERICAN BANK

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Cables: BANKASIA Tel. C. 1225

Other Branch Offices:

CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING and TIENTSIN

Complete Banking Facilities
Direct Personal Service

Interest on Deposit subject to check, also on time deposits. Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Bought, Sold, Negotiated or Collected
Financing of Shipments: Mail or Cable Payments and Transfers

RESEARCH BUREAU

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
			Cincinatti

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manger
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION
FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK

Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 9 NINGPO ROAD
Hongkew Branch: 15 N. SZECHUEN ROAD

Your saving account with this Bank is worth 100 cents on the dollar all the time plus 4 per cent interest compounded semi-annually.

Our pamphlet "HOW TO SAVE" supplied upon request.

Telephones:

Head Office	*Hongkew Branch*
C. 4522 C. 4523	N. 1115
Banking Department	Foreign Department
Savings Department	Trust Department

Branches and agencies in all principal cities.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital $2,000,000
Paid up Capital 2,000,000
Reserve Fund 200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund.
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

R. CHENG,
Acting—Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on June 8, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	16-18
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	16-18
Pomfret	„	16-18
Salmon	„	20-24
Samli	„	20-30
Soles	„	16-18
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	60-80
Hare	„	none
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	24-28
Geese	„	70-90
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	15-16
Plover	each	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	14-16
Teal	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Plover	each	none
Fruits		
Apricots	per lb.	8-10
Apples	„	25-30
Bananas	„	7-8
Cherrier	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	15-20
Oranges	per dozen	$1.00-$1.20
Peaches	„	none
Strawberries	„	15-20
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	8-10
Plums	„	6-8
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	„	10-15
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	2-3
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	3-4
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	none
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	1-2
Peas	per lb.	3-4
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	18-20
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour, Australian	„	$4.60
Flour, Shanghai	„	$2.75
Rice	200 lb.	$11.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	12
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 17.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador June 19
For Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Nellore, June 14
For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. June 15

MAILS DUE
From U.S. and Canada
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Russia June 18
From Europe
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru June 20
From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru June 13

GEDDES ASKS FOR AMERICA'S AID TO REBUILD EUROPE

Says Its Troubles Will Come To U. S. Unless Solvency Is Restored

SURPRISED BY PESSIMISM

Denies Reports Of Dissensions At San Remo; Infers Powers Are Unit

Atlantic City, N. J., April 28.—Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, in his first public address in this country, delivered before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States here tonight, voiced a powerful appeal to America to help Europe out of her troubles. He coupled with his plea a solemn warning that unless steps in this direction are taken Europe's troubles will spread to the United States.

"I do not mean help Europe politically," he hastened to add, "but as a long range business proposition."

Germany and Russia, he declared, as well as the other nations of Europe, must be restored to solvency before the world will have been made safe for democracy.

Incidentally, Sir Auckland denied reports of dissension between representatives of the great powers sitting on the Supreme Council at San Remo. Admitting differences of opinion, he inferred that the powers are a unit in their great aims and serious disharmony will be avoided.

Sir Auckland's message, which was recognised as that of Great Britain to her sister country, was heard with the closest attention by a great assemblage on Young's Pier. In opening the Ambassador said: "Nothing has surprised me more in the few days that I have been back in this country than the note of self-depreciation, almost of pessimism, which is struck in so many of your newspapers and in the speech of so many men I have met." He proceeded to contrast the difficulties this country is experiencing with those which confront Europe.

"In Europe," he said, "men's thought is still restless with the swell of the hurricane, men's brains are still tired with the strain of five years of nervous exaltation and harrowing emotion. Fear, hatred, love, despair, disappointed hope are emotions powerful beyond all logic.

"Yes, the continent of Europe is in trouble and it is trouble you cannot get away from, trouble that will come after you and haunt you, trouble that the call of the blood will bring right here into your domestic politics, and there I must leave it, for that is forbidden ground.

"The British Empire has troubles, too, but they are little troubles in comparison with those of Europe. A fraction of the population is war shocked, a fraction is weary of effort, but broadly, the swell of the great storm is dying down; output is improving, business is better.

"But there is a profound change in England. During the war there has been worked a series of changes which almost deserve the title of a revolution. Vast new classes have been enfranchised. Ultimate political power in England now rests in the hands of the working classes. They are strongly anti-militarist. They see clearly that to secure their purpose they have to end the rancors and animosities which have torn Europe and brought her to the brink of disaster.

"When you read stories of conflicts between Britain and France and Italy I beg you do not believe them. A few weeks ago I sat on the Supreme Council of the Allies through a series of discussions. Reports published about San Remo are fantastic.

"The greatest question you have to decide is this: Are you going to stand by and wait for Europe's troubles to come after you, as come they will, or are you going to help Europe (remember I am excluding the European part of the British commonwealth of nations) to win through unreasonable conditions? I do not mean help Europe politically, but as a long range business proposition."

A resolution putting the chamber on record in favor of the open shop was discussed tonight as a possibility when the Resolutions Committee reports at the closing session tomorrow. A resolution opposing the soldier bonus, on the ground that it would tend to decrease production probably will be adopted, and it is practically certain the chamber will urge increases in freight rates.

By vote of the Board of Directors, a commission will be sent by the chamber to Russia to investigate trade possibilities. There is a strong belief here that the Russian embargo cannot endure much longer.

Yokohama Freight Problem

From The Japan Advertiser

Shipping men of Yokohama have hopes that the Government will soon take steps to relieve the freight congestion which has existed there for several months. After a series of conferences regarding ways and means of improving the situation, members of the Trans-Pacific Freight Conference Traffic Bureau held a meeting and drew up a petition to the Government asking for relief and suggesting means to accomplish the quick removal of freight from the wharves. The petition was signed by representatives of all steamship companies, both foreign and Japanese. The manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Yokohama and Mr. W. W. Campbell, general agent of the Pacific Mail Company, were asked to personally visit the Governor, the Mayor, Chief of the Customs Department and the Harbor Master, and explain the difficulties confronting shipping men.

SOME SUGGESTIONS

The following suggestions are made for clearing the Customs Compound of freight: Increase the rate of storage in the Customs Compounds to such an extent that it will be higher than that of ordinary warehouses and strictly enforce the Customs regulations relating to bonded goods and the auctioning of the same. Bonded goods, it is urged, should be kept in bonded warehouses and not at the temporary landing place as at present.

Other suggestions to prohibit temporarily the construction of private buildings in the Customs Compound, keep all cranes in working order and proper manner and place any available space in the open in the Compound at the disposal of applicants, said space to be allotted to applicants in the order in which they apply; all operations connected with the storage of goods in these places to be under the strict supervision of the Customs officials to ensure the best use of the space.

NEED PILOTS

All vessels should be piloted by experts from the Harbor Office and tug-boats efficiently manned so as to meet requirements at any moment. No vessels, including men of war and transports, should be allowed to remain idle inside the breakwater. Only vessels engaged in bunkering coal, undergoing repairs or loading or discharging cargo are to be allowed inside.

It is also urged that the work of dredging the harbor be completed with all possible despatch in order to increase mooring facilities for large vessels. Government officials concerned took the matter under advisement and it is believed that definite action will be taken soon.

Amusements

ST. GEORGE'S
OPEN AIR CINEMA
217 Bubbling Well Road

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.
Select Pictures:
NORMA TALMADGE
In her latest Select Six Part Drama
"THE SAFETY CURTAIN"
from the book of the same name by
Ethel M. Dell

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE
SHOWING for
Two Nights Only
June 14th and 15th
The Metro Wonder Play
"His Father's Son"
Featuring
Lionel Barrymore
and
IRENE HOWLEY
In A Play of Love, Mirth and Millions.

VICTORIA THEATRE
Tonight! Tonight! Tonight!
MME PETROVA in

"THE LAW OF THE LAND"

AND THE MACK SENNETT TWO-PART COMEDY
ARE WAITRESSES SAF
MATINEE TODAY at 3.15 p.m.
SHOWING
"The Law of The Land"
and
Two New Episodes of
"THE RED GLOVE"

AMUSEMENTS

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
Fifth Song-Recital
to be given by
GERARD ZALSMAN
Kindly assisted by
Mmes. BEALE, FANO, ZALSMAN, CAVANAGH and AUSTIN
Messrs. SPEELMAN, MAITLAND, DEXTER and DUMBARTON and the A. W. CLUB CHORUS
On Thursday, June 17th, 1920, at 9.15 p.m.
ADMISSION $1.00
30161

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
No. 3 Woochang Road
NEW PROGRAMME for
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
UNIVERSAL GREAT SERIAL
"ELMO THE MIGHTY"
18 Epsides
and
PATHE GREAT SERIAL
"FATAL RING"
Episodes 1, 2 and 3.

TO-MORROW June 14th, 15th 16th and 17th.
At the **ISIS** Theatre De Luxe
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN SHANGHAI.
PATHE PRESENTS
The Peerless, Fearless Serial Queen
PEARL WHITE
IN
The BLACK SECRET
"THE SERIAL OF A THOUSAND SENSATIONS"
Episode V.
"THE UNKNOWN"
Episode VI.
"THE ACID BATH"
A TENSON THAT GROWS
TILL THE VERY FINAL EPISODE

You are caught up Willy-Nilly in the Meshes of the Rapid-Moving Plot which Leads Overseas from America to a Romantic Spot in the Swiss Mountains where the final scenes are Dramatically Staged and love under the Stars has its Fulfilment. Week by week you will follow the fortunes of the Intrepid Heroine and Her Royal Friend—and will wonder with them whether their Chief is Traitor or Patriot—Until the Ultimate Dramatic Denouement, when love and Loyalty Triumph over the Forces of Evil and Hatred.

PEARL WHITE'S LATEST AND BEST PATHE SERIAL
Also showing Lonesome Luke's Best Comedy
SPECIAL MUSIC

Matinee Today at 3 p.m. PEARL WHITE in "THE BLACK SECRET" 3rd and 4th Episodes
Tonight "THE BLACK SECRET" 3rd and 4th Episodes FANNIE WARD in "OUR BETTER SELVES"

THE TROCADERO GRILL
Good Things to Eat and Drink
Yours for Service
JACK RAYNES

THE HOUSE SHOWING THE BIG PICTURES. **APOLLO** THE THEATRE WHERE EVERYBODY GOES

Big Attractions Again This Week!
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
June 14th, 15th and 16th.
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
AND HER OWN COMPANY PRESENT
"THE CLAW"
Adapted from Cynthia Stockley's Masterful Novel of African Life. See Clara Kimball Young in a Remarkable Story with Surroundings that are full of Thrills and seldom seen on the Screen.
The Combination of a Popular Star in a Story by a Popular Author

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY,
June 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th,
Albert Capellani Productions Inc.
presents
DOLORES CASSINELLI
in
"THE RIGHT TO LIE"
By JANE MURFIN

IT'S PUNCH IS A THOUSAND HEART THROBS!

THE THEME: Should a Woman Lie To Save Her Husband's Life? Had She The Right?
THE PLAY: A Drama Written by A Master of understanding in all that is Human and Real.
THE CAST: Selected only with Reference To Exceptional and Proved Ability.

DOLORES CASSINELLI—FRANK MILLS—JOSEPH KING-WARREN COOK—VIOLET REED—GRACE REELS—GEORGE DENEUBOURG, ETC., ETC.

YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF TO SEE THIS PICTURE!

TO-DAY, MATINEE AT 3 P. M.
William Desmond in "Time Locks & Diamonds"
TO-NIGHT AT 9:15 P. M.
TOM MOORE IN THE GREAT SPORTING PICTURE
"LORD AND LADY ALGY"
USUAL PRICES Booking at Robinson's

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkoo, Capt. J. N. Ninnes, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Szechuen, Capt. K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, June 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fenyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on Monday, June 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s (Chartered) Str. Hwah Lee, 1,151 Tons, Capt. Loy, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, June 14, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Changsha, Capt. G. D. S. Mills, will leave on Wednesday, June 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Capt. S. Hashikawa, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Tuesday, June 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Lungwo, 3,935 Tons, Captain Pinderton, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, June 15, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Captain Monkman, will leave from the Wetung Wharf on Tuesday, June 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tsinan, Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on Wednesday, June 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Kohyang Maru, Captain T. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Wednesday, June 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA. No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnghan, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, June 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Kwongsi, 3,935 Tons, Captain Pinderton, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, June 17, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Kuchow, 3,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, June 18, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kwangsang, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kwangsi, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, June 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. E. Edwardes, will leave on Monday, June 14, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Str. Tungwah, Capt. Newberg, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday at 2:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will sail from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, June 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hanyang, Captain J. Mathias, will leave on Thursday, June 17, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tean, Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 19, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Arabia Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on June 20. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) Via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on June 29. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Toonan, Captain H. M. Loresen, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kiukiang Captain J. W. Harding, will leave on Tuesday, June 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Stemer Tungchow Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, June 15, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN Via TSINGTAU.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on June 15. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

CHINWANGTAO direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the following Str. Kiangping, June 16, 1920. For Freight apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 1114.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hunan, Captain Byres, will leave on Wednesday, June 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chekiang, Captain E. L. Jones, will leave on Thursday, June 17, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. H. A. Walker, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday June 19, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Saturday, June 19, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

Vessels Loading For Foreign Ports Will Be Found on Page 27

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 13	—	San Francisco	West Himrod	Am.	S. & Dix
June 15	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	Dollar Co.
June 15	—	Seattle	Stanley	Am.	A. T. Co.
June 17	—	Baltimore	Cahibas	Am.	S. & Dix
June 17	—	Vancouver, N. Y.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
June 19	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
June 19	—	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 20	—	New York	Wytheville	Am.	Adl. Line
June 20	—	Portland	Montague	Am.	Adl. Line
June 20	—	San Francisco	Hathaway	Am.	S. & Dix
June 21	—	San Francisco	†Sainyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
June 22	—	Baltimore	West Moreland	Am.	S. & Dix
June 22	—	New York	Toyooka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 22	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 25	—	Portland	West Navaria	Am.	C. P. Co.
June 25	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
June 26	—	Portland	Waban	Am.	Adl. Line
June 30	—	New York	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
July 4	—	Baltimore v. P'ama	West Hembrie	Am.	S. & Dix.
July 11	—	Seattle, etc.	†Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 12	—	Seattle	Maquan	Am.	A. T. Co.
July 12	—	San Francisco	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co
July 13	—	New York & Boston	Allowry	Am.	Adl Line
July 14	—	Seattle	Arcturus	Am.	S. & Dix
July 15	—	Baltimore v. Suez	West Mingo	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
July 17	—	San Francisco	†Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
July 18	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July 20	—	San Francisco	West Catera	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
July 24	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 24	—	San Francisco	West Harts	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 24	—	San Francisco	Higho	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 25	—	San Francisco	†China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 10	—	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 14	—	San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. C
Aug. 15	—	Baltimore v. Suez	Elkridge	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 12	—	Vancouver	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 16	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 18	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 19	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 22	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 23	—	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 23	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 26	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 29	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 14	—	London, etc.	†Nellore	Br.	M.M. & Co.
June 14	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tsuruga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 15	—	London	†Karmala	Br.	M.M. & Co.
June 15	—	Amsterdam, H'burg	Batjan	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
June 17	—	L., A'dam, H'burg	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
June 21	—	London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 24	—	Liverpool	Euryades	Br.	B. & S.
June 25	—	Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
July 1	—	L., A'dam, H'burg	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
July 4	—	London, etc.	W. Hassayampa	Am.	Adl. Line
July 5	—	London, etc.	†Kamo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 5	—	Liverpool, etc.	Tokiwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 5	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tsushima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 7	—	London	†Lahore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 8	—	Genoa, M'lles, L'pool	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
July 8	—	Havre, Liverpool	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
July 10	—	Bombay	†Dilwara	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 11	—	Marseilles	†Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
July 13	—	London	†Devanha	Br.	M.M. & Co.
July 15	—	L., A'dam, A'wtrp	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
July 22	—	Genoa, Liverpool	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 5	—	Havre & L'pool	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	—	Liverpool, etc.	Bellerophon	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 16	—	G. M. & Liverpool	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 13	D.L.	S. H'kong, Canton	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 14	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June 14	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 15	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi	N.S.S.N. Co.
June 15	—	Amoy, Swatow	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 15	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 16	9.00*	S. H'kong, Canton	Hopsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 17	11.00*	A. H'kong, C'ton	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	—	Manila, Hongkong	S. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 19	noon	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
June 21	—	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 26	—	Manila, Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 13	D.L.	Tsingtau	Kwongsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 15	—	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 15	D.L.	Newchwang	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
June 15	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 16	9.00*	Newchwang	Loksang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 16	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Koonshing	Br.	B. & S.
June 16	D.L.	Antung	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
June 17	11.00*	Chefoo, Tientsin	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
June 17	—	Vladivostok	Shinyue	Chi.	L.V. Lang
June 19	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
June 19	noon	Tsingtau	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S
June 22	3.00	T'tau, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 14	D.L.	Wuhu	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 14	D.L.	Wuhu	Kashing	Br.	B. & S.
June 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
June 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
June 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 15	D.L.	Pukow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
June 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
June 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
June 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
June 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co
June 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S
June 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang M.	Jap.	N. K. K.
June 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co
June 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
June 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co

†CARRYING MAIL.
* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1920.

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 4 and 5 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
9h. 11m.	5ft. 0in.	9h. 40m.	7ft. 10in

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The night tides are higher than the day tides),
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
7	46	8	17

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
1 51 a.m.	3 24 p.m.	4h. 56m.	7h. 2m.	4h. 11m.	7h. 47m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For June 29.73in
755.1mm.

C. N. C.
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FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "SHENGKING" ..... sails midnight, June 14th.
S.S. "TATUNG" ..... sails midnight, June 15th.
S.S. "CHUNGKING" ..... sails midnight, June 16th.
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.
FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... sails June 15th, at 3 p.m.
S.S. "CHEKIANG" ..... sails June 17th, at 10 a.m.
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" ..... sails June 19th, 10 a.m.
FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SUIYANG" ..... direct, sails June 15th.
S.S. "SINKIANG" ..... (Via Amoy) June 17th.
S.S. "TEAN" ..... (via Swatow) June 19th.
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.
FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "YINGCHOW" ..... sails June 19th.
FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" ..... at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
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S.S. Colombia	July 17	S.S. Venezuela	July 24
S.S. Venezuela	Aug. 14	S.S. Ecuador	Aug. 21

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Emp. of Russia	July 3	†Emp. of Japan July 19
Emp. of Japan	July 23	*Emp. of Asia July 16
Emp. of Asia	July 31	*Via Manila
		† To Hongkong direct.

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Sailings From Shanghai
SUBJECT TO CHANGE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
via Japan and Honolulu
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons) ..... June 22
S. S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons) * ..... July 25
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons) ..... Aug. 23
*Will not call Yokohama and Honolulu
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" ..... July 13
S.S. "NANKING" ..... Aug. 9
S.S. "NILE" ..... Aug. 19
For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Cable address "CHIMAIL" Phone "Central 4773"
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Seo,	June 21
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Nakamura,	July 5

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

TSURUGA MARU	15,000	Capt. B. Takano,	June 16
TSUSHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Teramoto,	July 5

For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:—

TOKIWA MARU	15,000	Capt. K. Shibuya,	July 5
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Hirata,	July 15

AMERICAN LINE.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 19
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	July 11

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

TOYOOKA MARU	15,000	Capt. S. Shiratori,	June 22

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe).

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	June 19
KOKURA MARU	5,000	Capt. S. Ito,	June 22
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Irive,	June 29

FOR JAPAN.

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Marazumi,	June 22

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. T. Sasaki,	June 16
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Shinohara,	June 19
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	June 23
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. M. Kawai,	June 26

FOR HONGKONG.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Totawa,	June 21

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Aug. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	June 23
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. J. Kusano,	July 21
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Aug. 18

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG

	WEST BOUND arrive Shanghai	EAST BOUND leave Shanghai
STANLEY		June 15
MAQUAN	June 11	July 13
WEST IVAN	July 9	Aug. 10

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For rates and particulars apply to

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

AGENTS

53 SZECHUEN ROAD Telephone Central 944

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON

VIA PANAMA CANAL

S. S. "WYTHEVILLE" ..... June 20

S. S. "ALLOWAY" ..... July 13

FOR ROTTERDAM - ANTWERP - LONDON

VIA SUEZ

S. S. "WEST HASSAYAMPA" ..... July 4

Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S.S. LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.

53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471

STRUTHERS & DIXON

INCORPORATED

Amalgamated with

COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. New York — GREEN STAR LINE New York

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Due INWARD Steamer	Date	Sailing OUTWARD Steamer	Date
		West Himrod*	June 13
Eastern Trader*	June 10	Hathaway*	June 20
Hathaway*	June 10	Arcturus†	July 14
Arcturus†	June 28		
Colorado Springs*	July 2	(If sufficient inducement offers)	

* San Francisco † Seattle

Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Points in U.S.A. and Canada

ATLANTIC & GULF PORTS VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Canibas*	June 15	Canibas*	June 17
West Moreland*	June 20	West Moreland*	June 22
and Fortnightly		and Fortnightly	

* Baltimore † New Orleans

For rates, space or other particulars, apply to

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, FOR THE FAR EAST, Shanghai, China. SHANGHAI OFFICE, 7, Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 2557.

L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres. J. S. EMENS, Agent

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

Arrivals

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June	12 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	12 —	Swatow	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
June	12 —	Chefoo	Shinfoo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June	12 —	Hongkong	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	12 —	Pukow	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
June	12 —	Japan	Nellore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
June	12 —	Japan	Dainikaio M. 2	Jap.	M.B.K.
June	12 —	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
June	12 —	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
June	12 —	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	12 —	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	12 —	Hongkong	Tungshing	Chi.	T.Y.S.S. Co.
June	12 —	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP

viaHONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "NELLORE" June 14th

S.S. "KARMALA" June 27th

S.S. "DEVANHA" July 13th

S.S. "LAHORE" July 26th

S.S. "KALYAN" August 6th

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

DILWARA July 10th

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "JAPAN" sailing from Hongkong about 14th June

S.S. "MADRAS" July 2nd

S.S. "GREGORY APCAR" July 6th

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "ST. ALBANS" 21st July

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

AGENTS

24 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephones: General: Central 160 Passage: Central 2510 Freight: Central 2069

CHINA PACIFIC COMPANY

AGENTS FOR

Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.,

and

Sudden and Christenson.

Cargo Service between

Portland, Oregon and Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tientsin, and Dairen.

Sailings from China ports:—

S.S. WEST NAVARIA .... about June 20th

Through bills of lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—

C. L. Seitz, General Agent

6 KIUKIANG ROAD. 4th FLOOR.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*HAVRE MARU	15,000	H. Saito,	June 12	June 14

This steamer will not call at Marseilles.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA, Japan ports, San Francisco, and Panama.

*AMAZON MARU	15,000	N. Konichi,	July 7	July 9

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Victoria and Seattle) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

ARABIA MARU	13,000	J. Saito,	July 9	July 10

FOR HONGKONG.

ARABIA MARU	13,000	T. Saito,	June 19	June 20

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao, and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	N. Tsubaki,	June 27	June 29

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	N. Kamizawa,	June 9	June 10

Those steamers marked* have no passenger accommodation.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235. Union Building, 4 The Bund. O.S.K. Yangtzepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. East 308, 309 & 312 Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Tientsin for Chinwangtao, Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Loksang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton and Hongkong tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Koonshing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin, Dairen, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Choysang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong, Swatow and Ningpo on Wednesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Lahore, from London, is expected to arrive at Penang on June 20.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara is expected to leave Bombay for Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai tomorrow.

The B.I. s.s. Madras, from Calcutta, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai at three o'clock Friday afternoon.

The Shire Line s.s. Cardiganshire, from London, left Hongkong for Shanghai Thursday evening and is due to arrive at this port tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Hinghwa for Wenchow and Shanghai yesterday.

The B.I. s.s. Gregory Apcar, from Calcutta, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Khiva, which sailed from Shanghai on April 13, arrived at London on June 4.

The P. and O. s.s. Devanha, from London, is expected to leave Singapore today and is due in Shanghai on June 22.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ichang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kungping left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun will leave Tientsin for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is due to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai tomorrow and is due to arrive at the Wayside Wharf on Wednesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nellore arrived in Shanghai from Kobe yesterday morning and will sail for London and ports tomorrow. The tender Gutslaff with passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

The B.I. s.s. Madras, from Calcutta, left Hongkong at six o'clock yesterday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday morning.

The K.M.A. s.s. Uraga Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on June 10.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kiangping (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on June 11.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Dec.	6 —	Chinwangtao	Indigirka	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan.	21 —	Japan	Kitano Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar.	19 —	Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Mar.	22 —	.....	Chienan	Chi.	W. & Co.
Apr.	14 —	.....	Palembang	Br.	A.P. Co.
May	12 —	Japan	Naotetsu Maru	Jap.	
May	20 —	Port Wallut	Simferopol	Rus.	R.V.F.
May	21 —	Hongkong	Kwangtee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May	24 —	Hongkong	Erivan	Rus.	R.V.F.
May	25 —	Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	28 —	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May	30 —	Japan	Tosa Maru 10	Jap.	
May	31 —	Manila	Raritan	Am.	
June	3 —	Liverpool	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
June	5 —	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	Dollar Co.
June	6 —	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
June	6 —	Trieste	Persia	Ital.	Lloyd. & Co.
June	7 —	Los Angeles	West Hixton	Am.	L.A.P.N. Co.
June	7 —	San Francisco	Eastern Trader	Ital.	S. & Dix.
June	8 —	Hongkong	Wollowra	Rus.	R.V.F.
June	8 —	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
June	8 —	London, etc.	Kildonan Castle	Br.	M. M. & Co.
June	9 —	Chinwangtao	Providence	Nor.	K.M.A.
June	9 —	Hongkong	Saichou	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June	9 —	Paelee Samboe	Hermes	Dut.	A.P. Co.
June	10 —	Chinwangtao	Shinsei Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
June	10 —	Foochow	Yusang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	10 —	Hongkong	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June	11 —	Foochow	Yungshin	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
June	11 —	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June	11 —	Foochow	Shenchou	Chi.	W. & Co.
June	11 —	Swatow	Tungwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	11 —	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
June	11 —	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	11 —	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June	11 —	Japan	Tokei Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
June	11 —	Cruise	Lunhsing	Chi.	Customs
June	11 —	Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
June	11 —	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
June	11 —	Japan	Sapporo M. 5	Jap.	S. Shokai
June	11 —	Japan	Masaki Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	11 —	Japan	Nicheren Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
June	11 —	Chinwangtao	Taiyo Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
June	11 —	Liverpool	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
June	11 —	Hongkong	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
June	12 —	Swatow	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
June	12 —	Chefoo	Shinfoo	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June	12 —	Hongkong	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	12 —	Pukow	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
June	12 —	Japan	Nellore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
June	12 —	Japan	Dainikaio M. 2	Jap.	M.B.K.
June	12 —	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
June	12 —	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
June	12 —	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June	12 —	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
June	12 —	Hongkong	Tungshing	Chi.	T.Y.S.S. Co.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June	12 —	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June	12 —	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
June	12 —	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June	12 —	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
June	12 —	Japan	Chikugo M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June	12 —	Japan	Karmala	Br.	M.M. & Co.
June	12 —	Tsingtau	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
June	12 —	S. H'kong, C'tow	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
June	12 —	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
June	12 —	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
June	12 —	Native Customs	Rotorua	Br.	N.S.S.N. Co.
June	12 —	Cruise	Tsai	Br.	
June	12 —		Henrik	Nor.	K.M.A.
June	12 —	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June	12 —	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Due

Canibas,	*Baltimore*	June 15
Cardiganshire,	*London*	June 14
Choysang,	*Hongkong*	June 16
Chungking,	*Hankow*	June 14
Colombia,	*S. Francisco*	June 19
Deucalion,	*Liverpool*	June 20
Devanha,	*London*	June 22
Ecuador,	*Hongkong*	June 19
Elpenor,	*Liverpool*	June 17
E. of Russia,	*Vancouver*	June 18
Feiching,	*Foochow*	June 14
Fushimi Maru,	*Hongkong*	June 17
Fengtien,	*Tientsin*	June 20
G. Apcar,	*Calcutta*	June 18
Hsin Peking,	*Ningpo*	June 13
Hwahta,	*Hankow*	June 17
Hsinfung,	*Hankow*	June 21
Ichang,	*Hongkong*	June 19
Irene,	*Tientsin*	June 14
Katori Maru,	*Seattle*	June 19
Kianghsin,	*Hankow*	June 19
Kiangteen,	*Ningpo*	June 15
Kiangwah,	*Hankow*	June 15
Kiangyung,	*Hankow*	June 14
Kiangyu,	*Hankow*	June 16
Koonshing,	*Tientsin*	June 14
Kumano Maru,	*Japan*	June 13
Kutwo,	*Hankow*	June 19
Kungping,	*Hongkong*	June 15
Loksang,	*Hongkong*	June 14
Loongwo,	*Hankow*	June 13
Luenho,	*Hankow*	June 16
Luenyi,	*Hankow*	June 17
Madras,	*Calcutta*	June 14
Nile,	*Singapore*	June 22
Ngankin,	*Hankow*	June 20
Poyang,	*Hankow*	June 16
Sakaki Maru,	*Dairen*	June 20
Shuntien,	*Tientsin*	June 16
Sinkiang,	*Hongkong*	June 14
Suiwo,	*Hankow*	June 17
Shinyo Maru,	*Hongkong*	June 21
Sunning,	*Hongkong*	June 21
Tatung,	*Hankow*	June 13
Tungchow,	*Tientsin*	June 13
Tean,	*Tsingtau*	June 17
Tuckwo,	*Hankow*	June 20
W. Moreland,	*Baltimore*	June 20
Wosang,	*Hankow*	June 18
Wuchang,	*Hankow*	June 18
Woosung,	*Hankow*	June 21
Yushun,	*Tientsin*	June 16
Yamashiro Maru,	*Japan*	June 16
Yawata Maru,	*Japan*	June 16
Yingchow,	*Hongkong*	June 17

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender Gutslaff conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Nellore will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

Tuesday, June 22, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

West Cadron	May 21
Tascalusa	May 21
Venezuela	May 23
Satanta	May 25
China	May 26
Tenyo Maru	May 30
Nanking	June 6
Berwindmoor	June 7

For Tacoma

Justin	May 18
Javary	May 10
Africa Maru	June 5

For Seattle

Toyohashi Maru	May 14
Kashima Maru	May 30

For Portland

Conxet	May 18
Wawalone	June 2

For Los Angeles

Vinita	June 6

For Vancouver

Bessie Dollar	May 17
Empress of Japan	May 29
Empress of Asia	June 6
Monteagle	June 12

For New York

Tsuyama Maru	May 11
Persian Prince	May 22
Radnor	May 29
Lima Maru	June 4
Eurymachus	June 6
Alaska Maru	June 7
Bolton Castle	June 9
Slavic Prince	June 10

For London etc.

Tydeus	May 15
Mishima Maru	May 15
Glenade	May 23
Novara	May 23
Sado Maru	May 24
Delta	June 1
Teiresias	June 3
Kitano Maru	June 7
Lt. de la Tour	June 12

For Liverpool

Kamakura Maru	May 26
Idomeneus	June 1

For Copenhagen

Peru	May 16

For Marseilles

Peiho	May 30
Cordillere	May 30

For Trieste

Africa	May 28

For Bombay

Dunera	May 11

For Calcutta

Takada	May 11
Arratoon Apcar	May 18
Japan	May 26

For Java

Hwahting	June 4
Yannis	June 5

For Singapore

Telemachus	May 22
Naneric	June 4

For Australia

Kidderpore	May 15
Comeric	June 5
Eurylochus	June 5

Vessels Loading

For Foreign Ports

Europe Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. Havre Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from Shanghai on June 14. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

NEW YORK, Via Tsingtau, Japan Ports, San-Francisco and Panama.—The Steamer Amazon Maru, Captain N. Konishi, will be despatched from Shanghai —— on July 9, at —— For Freight please apply to OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. Via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Arabia Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched on July 10. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——

For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung from Hongkong: Messrs. A. Palmer, J. Birkwell, Gauss.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Messrs. D. F. A. Wallace, F. Gaunt, Chun.

Per I-C. s.s. Hwahlee from Hankow: Capt. Haig, Mr. H. Gray.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Messrs. A. Arendorf, P. M. Arendorf, Mr. and Mrs. Tattleman.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Snow, Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Chapman.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru for Japan: Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hopkins, Messrs. C. W. Parington, J. Jacqueman, N. E. Weysfield.

Per C.N. s.s. Tean for Tsingtau: Mrs. A. Mackenzie and child, Miss Mackenzie.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan for Hongkong: Misses Yaynold, Marie Tempest, Gillman, Kemp, Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Creagh, Messrs. J. Coleman, A. Jarry, Graham Brown, Roger Barry, J. Taylor, R. Sylvaney, T. Thompson.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien for Weihaiwei: Comm. E. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and infant, Mstr. Taylor, Mrs. Stirling and 2 children; for Chefoo: Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Morrison and 3 children; for Tientsin: Dr. Bryson, Miss M. Headley, Mrs. Wanstall, Mrs. and Miss Cowell, Mstr. Cowell, Messrs. E. A. Cowell, V. Buhler, Mr. and Mrs. Bera, Mr. and Mrs. Chrysanthopoto.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle for Vancouver: Miss M. S. Bissett, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Caskery, Mrs. H. E. Dennis and children, Mr. and Mrs. Van Evra and children, Miss A. Horsman, Dr. and Mrs. A. Mather and children, Miss E. MacCallum, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Plopper, Mrs. K. Rice, Mrs. L. E. Roan, Mrs. L. A. Wilkinson, Messrs. J. W. Doolittle and child, V. Hicks, A. H. Metzelar, J. H. Rust, A. Strok, H. M. Wagner.

Per I-C. s.s. Esang for Hongkong: Mr. W. G. Symmons.

Siccawei Weather Reports

11.—The anticyclone is still increasing in Hokkaido (30.20). The depression of the Hwangho Valley passes near the mouth of the Yangtsze. Gloomy and damp weather with oppressive heat and thunder showers. The breezes are mostly forming a large whirl around the depression. Rain in Kwangtung and at the Matsmas.

12.—The rain has stopped falling but the weather is still misty with much moisture. Light variable breezes. Pressure below the normal level.

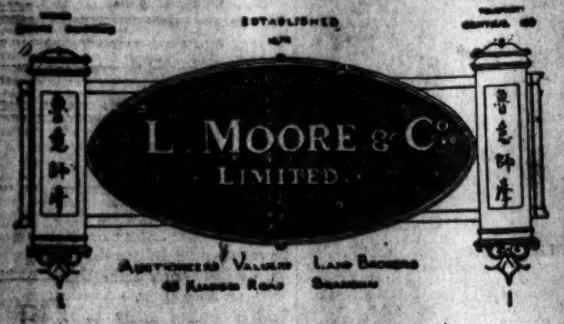
Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for



AUCTION INDEX

MONDAY, June 14th.—Superior Household Furniture and Effects at 207 Avenue du Roi Albert.

TUESDAY, June 15th.—An Excellent assortment of good Wines and Spirits in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

MONDAY, June 21st.—Superior Household Furniture in flat over Messageries Maritime's office 9 French Bund at 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, June 22nd.—Excellent Office Furniture and fixtures at 2a Kiukiang Road, 2nd floor at 10 a.m.

MONDAY, June 28th.—Superior Household Furniture at 9a Hankow Road.

New Passport Regulations

Instructions have been received from the Department of State that, on and after July 1, 1920, all applicants for Passports, both Regular and Emergency, will be charged a fee of U.S. $1.00 for the application, and U.S. $9.00 for the passport. Applications for Department Passports which cannot reach Washington prior to June 25th next must bear $10.00 fee stamps.

On and after July 1, 1920, all aliens, other than officials, will be charged a fee of U.S. $1.00 for execution of visa, and U.S. $9.00 for the visa of passport for travel to or through the United States.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul-General.
30118

DEATH

WHEELOCK: At Boston, Mass., Geoffrey Manlius Wheelock, of Shanghai, aged 41 years. (By cable).

金寶善五金工程所
KING PAO SHIEU,
Fittings Company.,
Contractors, Artesian-wells,
Heating and Sanitary Engineers. Special ability in excavating Artesian-wells. Reliable work in fitting bathrooms and connecting waterpipe etc. All work will be done to your satisfaction and particulars will be sent on demand.
409 Peking Rd.
Phone C. 2633.
30144

Fresh Butter
"DAISY"
BRAND
and
"MEADOW"
BRAND
in one-lb pats
may be obtained from
all leading stores

These Brands of finest quality Fresh Butter are supplied *daily* to all leading Storekeepers.

FRESH,
PURE & DELICIOUS

Outport Orders may be sent to
GEDDES & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS
5 Peking Road. Tel. 346.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2728.

(Translation)

Private Ricsha Licences

Owners of private ricshas are reminded that, in accordance with Resolution No. VII, passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers, held on April 7, the quarterly licence fee for private ricshas will be increased as from July 1, next, from $3 to $4 per quarter, payable quarterly in advance.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 12th June, 1920.
30223

The Shanghai Hotels, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. F. Richmond is no longer connected with this Company, and that Mr. F. B. Mylo is appointed Manager of the PALACE HOTEL from this date.

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.,
E. BURROWS,
Acting Managing Director.
Shanghai, June 12, 1920.
30225

Notice of Ptarnership Dissolution

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. Y. W. Lee and Chan Chitong have, by mutual agreement with their other co-partners, doing business as the COMMUNICATION IMPORT and EXPORT COMPANY, at 9 Hankow Road, Shanghai, dissolved said co-partnership as of the 8th June, 1920, after which date they have no further connection with said firm, nor will they be responsible for any debts contracted by it subsequent to said date.

HUA-CHUEN MEI,
Counsel for Y. W. LEE and
CHAN CHI TONG
Shanghai, June 9, 1920.
30220

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A French lady, shortly returning to Paris, is establishing a mail order business for the purchase of lingerie, millinery, dresses, etc. A good buyer with discriminating taste. Has excellent connections.

Correspondence invited.
Address box 1016,
30055 THE CHINA PRESS

BARBOUR'S
LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS
For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 23

ARRIVALS
Piper Heidsieck
PIPER SEC AMERICAIN 1914
Champagne (Reims)

Heidsiecks
MONOPOLE (RED TOP)
Champagne (Reims)

Heerings
CHERRY BRANDY
(Copenhagen)

Cusenier's
CREME DE CACAO
(Marseille)

LOITEN'S
AQUAVIT (10 AAR)
(Kristania)

United Distilleries
OLD LIQUEUR GENEVA
Dutch Gun (Schiedam)

Telephone 2021
GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

DECLARATION

Since we have been established in business, we have dealt with firms in the purchase of sterling for which all those firms having goods on order placed mortgages with us not for speculation or gambling but as protection. Moreover, after all deals made with those firms, our seal is chopped as proof. Should any person or persons imitate our name in buying or selling sterling by signing privately without our formal seal we will not be responsible.

We hereby solicit the attention of the public to this matter by inserting notice in this paper, and in the Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao.

SHENG TEH KONG. YAH KEE.
上海法界興源街長德豫協記啓
Shanghai, June 12, 1920.
30916

SITUATIONS VACANT

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES in China for men with electrical engineering training. Increasing demand for men qualified to supervise electrical installations. We teach entire profession from first lesson in mathematics. Ask us for Catalog. Office 15a, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese Post Office Box No. 1.

WANTED, representative for North Manchuria for old-established firm. Preferably with engineering knowledge. State previous employment, together with nationality, to Box 1111, THE CHINA PRESS.
30227 J. 19

COMPRADORE wanted immediately for going concern. Capital required Tls. 5,000. Apply to Box 1109, THE CHINA PRESS.
30221 J. 19

WANTED, salesman for outport. State previous experience to Box 1112, THE CHINA PRESS.
30227 J. 19

CLERK WANTED, with good knowledge of English. One who can typewrite and take shorthand preferred. Apply to Box 1099, THE CHINA PRESS.
30205 J. 15

WANTED Musicians immediately for a theatre orchestra. State previous experience and particulars to Box 1011, THE CHINA PRESS.
30045

WANTED, a bright young salesman for retail store. Must be of neat appearance, quick worker, and capable of approaching customers pleasantly. Good prospects to right party. Apply, stating age, nationality and salary expected, to Box 1072, THE CHINA PRESS.
30155

WANTED in large import and export firm, an experienced stenographer. In reply state experience and salary desired. Good prospects to right party. Apply to Box 1090, THE CHINA PRESS.
30188

WANTED, immediately, an experienced and reliable Japanese amah. Apply to Box 1077, THE CHINA PRESS.
30162 J. 13

WANTED, clerk with some years' experience of general office work, and good typist. Apply to Box 1085, THE CHINA PRESS.
30181

LEARN STENOGRAPHY: Many leaders in industry began work as stenographers. Stenography many times a short cut to high confidential positions. You can prepare for well-paid position in your own home. Write for information. Office 15a, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese Post Office Box No. 1.

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
PHONE OR WRITE TO
W. Z. ZEE & SONS
(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
SHANGHAI

ALL MAKES OF
TYPEWRITERS
FOR SALE AND HIRE
Underwood, Model 5
Royals, Model 10
Oliver, Models 7 & 9
Standard Fox
Baby Fox Portable
National Portable
Corona Portable
REPAIR WORK
Year Contracts
a Specialty

"National Portable"
In Travelling case $60.
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co.
Phone Central 4778
SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Cable Add. Mackbauck

All Storage Batteries look very much alike, but from the standpoint of efficiency, long life and faithful service, the
Prest-O-Lite Battery
has a character all its own
Service Station And Distributor for China
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by two gentlemen, a large furnished room in modern home, with board. Western district or French concession. Apply to Box 1105, THE CHINA PRESS.
30217 J. 13

WANTED to rent, three or four furnished rooms, with kitchen, bath, etc., three to six months. Apply to Box 1106, THE CHINA PRESS.
30218 J. 15

WANTED by gentleman and wife, no children, a furnished apartment or small house with modern plumbing. Long or short term lease. Please reply to Box 1093, THE CHINA PRESS.
30193 J. 15.

BACHELOR requires comfortable bedroom and board (bath, etc.) Hongkew or western district. Apply to Box 1069, THE CHINA PRESS.
30148 J. 13.

HOUSES WANTED

COUPLE want unfurnished house or apartment of three or more rooms, bath and kitchen, near Bund preferred. Apply to Box 1086, THE CHINA PRESS.
30182

WANTED to rent, small furnished house or flat with modern conveniences, Hongkew, Wayside, Western or Yangtszepoo districts. Apply to Box 1082, THE CHINA PRESS.
30178 J. 13

WANTED to rent house, French concession. Occupation November 1st; one year lease. Apply to Box 854, THE CHINA PRESS.
29943

MISCELLANEOUS

FOREIGNER with capital about to commence manufacturing enterprise, wishes to meet influential Chinese gentleman with the idea of combining resources. Apply to Box 1045, THE CHINA PRESS.
30105

YOUNG MAN wants loan of about $300, repayable at $25 per month. Willing to work one hour daily 7.50 to 8.50 a.m. in lieu of interest. Apply to Box 1096, THE CHINA PRESS.
30197 J. 15.

WILL pay any reasonable premium for three-berth cabin to America this month or two ladies berths and one gentlemen's on Steamer "Nile". Apply to Box 1046, THE CHINA PRESS.
30106 J. 13

WANTED, business connection by concern collecting Musk at Tatsienlu, West Szechwan. Representative shortly visiting in Shanghai with some stock. Correspondence please address to Box 1054, THE CHINA PRESS.
30124 J. 15

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, two spacious office rooms in new building. Apply to Box 1078, THE CHINA PRESS.
30165 J. 13

OFFICES to let near Bund, four very large rooms, immediate occupation. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.
29944

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN, competent office assistant, with knowledge of imports, desires position, where ability and integrity will secure advancement. Apply to Box 1100, THE CHINA PRESS.
30210 J. 13

EXPERT correspondent, well posted in imports and exports, is prepared to work from 4.30 p.m. onwards, for a moderate remuneration. Apply to Box 1108, THE CHINA PRESS.
30219 J. 15

A French lady desires position as governess or companion; prefers to return to Europe. Apply to Box 1107, THE CHINA PRESS.
30218 J. 15

WANTED by a young man, a position as clerk; long experience in import and bookkeeping. Corresponds fluently in English, and German. Apply to Box 1097, THE CHINA PRESS.
30201 J. 15.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, returned student, who has been engaged in trading business in Shanghai for a year, has extensive business connections in China and America. Immediate business on hand and can develop large business on chemical and machinery lines. Desires to join a well established firm with good future. Capable of taking charge of a department. Please apply to Box 1095, THE CHINA PRESS.
30195 J. 17.

BRITISHER open for immediate engagement; long experience in all office routine, shipping, alkalis dyes preferred can take charge, or open department, knowledge of several European languages. Apply to Box 1076, THE CHINA PRESS.
30173 J. 13

POSITION WANTED, by young lady; willing to start with small salary. Has knowledge of general office work, stenography. Apply to Box 1084, THE CHINA PRESS.
30180 J. 17

YOUNG American lady, having served the Y.M.C.A. in Vladivostok, just arrived, seeks position as interpretor, or general office work. Speaks English, German, Russian, Norwegian and Lettish. Apply, 1044 Broadway, Aleis.
30140

AMERICAN, expert buyer of Chinese products, experienced executive of unquestioned integrity, speaking Chinese fluently, familiar with all details of foreign trade, seeks position of trust and responsibility, on account unusual conditions. Hard worker, active young married man, graduate New England college, respected by Chinese, formerly manager local export-import business. Apply to Box 1032, THE CHINA PRESS.
30087 J. 13

PROFESSIONAL

RUSSIAN lady will give lessons in Russian to English or American lady in exchange for English lessons. Understands and speaks English but desires to perfect her pronunciation. Apply to Box 1113, THE CHINA PRESS.
30228 J. 15

DO you have trouble in speaking English? Have you failed to master the *h*, the *j*, the two *th's*, the *v* and the *w*? Are your long vowels too short, and your short ones too long? If so apply to Box 1091, THE CHINA PRESS.
30190 J. 15

CHINESE conversation taught in three months; to perfection in six months. Lessons given any evenings from 8:30 to 10 at the applicants' residence. Apply Mr. Wm. C. Dong, No. P-61/2 Nanking Road.
30176 J. 13

YOUNG French lady with knowledge of Chinese local dialect and Mandarin language, is willing to give English or French lessons to Chinese. Apply to Box 1087, THE CHINA PRESS.
30183 J. 15

APARTMENTS

TO LET, rooms with board. Mrs. M. Mohrstedt, Tsingtau.
30017

TO LET, two well-furnished rooms, with verandah, board optional, 7 Wayside Road.
30168

TO LET, with board, one large back room, furnished, Hongkew district, near to trams. Apply to Box 1059, THE CHINA PRESS.
30135 J. 13

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board—Residence
Apply
MRS. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET. One front room with board, large bathroom attached and closed verandah, facing the Park, very cool in the summer. Apply 14 Quinsan Gardens, Telephone North 482.

TO LET, with board, from 1st July, large well furnished room with bath, suitable for two bachelors or married couple. All modern comforts Telephone, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 1026, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road
ONE large attic with bath attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.
30224

TO LET, nicely furnished bedroom, verandah, bathroom, facing south, no board. Apply 9 Ezra Road, top flat.
30229 J. 13

TO LET, from July 1st, a nice airy well-furnished room on the Bubbling Well Road, with telephone and tennis court. For further particulars, please apply to Box 1098, THE CHINA PRESS.
30200

A cool well-furnished room and verandah, for working lady only, with board. Avenue Joffre. Apply to Box 1101, THE CHINA PRESS.
30213 J. 13

TO LET, comfortable unfurnished flat, two rooms, verandah, kitchen and bath. Rent $65, including light, tax, water and phone. Wayside. Apply to Box 1103, THE CHINA PRESS.
30214 J. 13

CENTRAL district to let, a bright furnished room, telephone installed. No board. Apply to Box 1104, THE CHINA PRESS.
30216 J. 13

TO LET, Wayside district, one furnished room with board, with an American family. Apply to Box 1037, THE CHINA PRESS.
30208 J. 16

FOR two persons, attractive room, verandah and bath, with full board. Bubbling Well near Seymour. To be sub-let for three weeks from June fifteenth. Apply to Box 1116, THE CHINA PRESS.
30231 J. 13

FRENCH FAMILY desires one or two paying guests. Comfortable home, good district. Apply to Box No. 944, THE CHINA PRESS.
29565

TO LET, to gentleman, a furnished front room with large balcony and private bath attached, near town on Bubbling Well Road. Apply to Box 1094, THE CHINA PRESS.
30194 J. 12.

TO LET, with Board, comfortably furnished room. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace.
30209 J. 15

TO LET, One large furnished room with verandah. Apply 36-37 Chapoo Road.
30206 J. 15.

LARGE furnished room with board, hot and cold water, verandah, telephone. Apply No. 49 Bubbling Well Road.
30121 J. 13

TO LET, newly furnished rooms, suitable for married couple or bachelor; with or without board. Excellent service. Apply Mrs. Pearlman, 32 Seward Road.
30109. J. 15

FOR immediate occupation, a large comfortable furnished room with verandah and bathroom attached, and telephone, without board. Apply to Box 1083, THE CHINA PRESS.
30179 J. 13

ONE furnished room; southern exposure, western district near Avenue Road, with or without breakfast, in private family, suitable for gentleman. Apply to Box 1075, THE CHINA PRESS.
30172 J. 13

ROOM and BOARD, suitable for married couple or bachelor, with American family, no children; house well screened, electric fans, cool location, private lawn and garden. Apply to Box 1088, THE CHINA PRESS.
30185

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, in Peking for the summer, a furnished six-roomed bungalow, with sleeping porch, bath and electric light. Cool garden. Fine opportunity to see Peking. For particulars, apply to Box 1110, THE CHINA PRESS.
30226

TO LET, five rooms, bath, kitchen and servants' quarters, in a house on Scott Road near Rifle Range. First of a row of six new houses. All conveniences, flush toilet, light and water included. Enquire on premises.
34497 J. 13

TO LET, a four-roomed house on old Kiangwan Road, behind the Range. Apply to Box 1060, THE CHINA PRESS.
30130

EXCHANGE AND MART

BUICK, four cylinder, two-seater (with dickey), latest model made, always owner-driven, Michelin oversize tyres and tubes, in excellent condition. Bargain Tls. 11.50. Apply to Box 1102, THE CHINA PRESS.
30215 J. 13

TO sell one mat of polar (white) bear's skin, about 2 yds. long, 18 Range Road, 12 to 2 p.m.
30212 J. 16

FOR SALE, near the Kiangwan Railway Station West, a lot of land with gardens, servants' quarters, including two Chinese bungalows with furniture, measuring 15, mow, with road frontage, price Tls. 20,000. Apply to Box 1114, THE CHINA PRESS.
30230 J. 13

FOR SALE, a piece of land, one minute walk from the Kiangwan Railway Station, with road frontage, measuring more than four mows, at $1,200 per mow. Apply to Box 1115, THE CHINA PRESS.
30230 J. 13

ONE 80 horse-power oil-engine, Delavergne Semi-diesal horizontal, Tls. 7,500; one 10 horse-power oil-engine Delaveragne Semi-diesal horizontal, Tls. 1,200, one nine horse-power gas-engine horizontal, Tls. 600: Saccharin Crystal Monsanto 500 $8 per pound; A. B. C. 5th edition, pocket size, $15 per copy, Bentley code new edition $18 per copy: Bentley code improved, $20 per copy. Apply Industrial Machinery Company, 377 Dixwell Road, Shanghai. Telephone Central 562.
30193 J. 13

PRICES reduced on sharpening safety razor blades. Only three cents each for single and four cents for double blades. Send your old blades to Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.
30075

FOR SALE, Specialised collection of Macau and Timor stamps for sale. May be seen at Squires, Bingham Co. 17A Nanking Road.

WANTED small second-hand Ford or other good make car. Apply Watson's Mineral Water Co., 11 Ningpo Road.
30204 J. 15.

FOR SALE. Ural stones, diamond and sapphire ear-rings. Apply to Tserentschikoff, 4 Ezra Road.
30098

FOR SALE, American Manufactured ladies' shoes at exceptionally low prices. For particulars apply to Box 1039, THE CHINA PRESS.
30187 J. 17

FOR SALE, two-seater Stutz car in perfect order. Owner leaving for home. Apply to Box 1080, THE CHINA PRESS.
30174 J. 17

WILLYS-Knight sedan, just landed, exhibited at the San Francisco Show, model 1920, the only one of its class in Shanghai, complete in every respect, with spare tyre and tube, foot-warmer, etc. Excellent opportunity to secure modern car at cost price, or would consider exchange. Owner requires a small car. Apply to Box 1031, THE CHINA PRESS.
30177 J. 13

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 25

How Much "Common Sense" Have You Got?

Some of the Army Intelligence Tests That Were Used to Find Out How Much Brains Each Soldier Had

What Is Missing?

Quickly, Without Hesitation Point Out What Is Missing in Each Picture

What Is Missing?

These "Missing Picture" Drawings Are from the Examination Blanks Constructed and Used by the Division of Psychology, Medical Department, United States Army, in Testting and Ranking the Recruits of the A. E. F.

WHEN we entered the war and the United States Draft Law began to gather in millions of young Americans for the United States Army there arrived at the recruiting stations men of all sizes, colors and peculiarities.

Was it possible to find out whether the raw recruit who stood before the enlistment officer was prospective material for a major-general—or ought to be kept out of the army because he really had not brains enough to feed an officer's horse?

An interesting series of intelligence tests was carefully devised and every recruit was measured up to find out how much brains he had, what particular species of brains he had, what peculiarities or defects of mind he possessed and whether he had average all-around common sense.

The following are some of the different kinds of questions which were put to the army recruits:

Test 1

THE words A EATS COW GRASS in that order are mixed up and don't make a sentence; but they would make a sentence if put in the right order: A COW EATS GRASS, and this statement is true.

Again, the words HORSES FEATHERS HAVE ALL would made a sentence if put in the order ALL HORSES HAVE FEATHERS, but this statement is false.

Below are twenty-four mixed-up sentences. Some of them are true and some are false. When I say "go," take these sentences one at a time. Think what each would say if the words were straightened out, but don't write them yourself. Then, if what it would say is true, draw a line under the word "true"; if what it would say is false, draw a line under the word "false." If you can not be sure, guess. The two samples are already marked as they should be.

SAMPLES	a eats cow grass	true	false
	horses feathers have all	true	false
1	lions strong are	true	false
2	houses people in live	true	false
3	days there in are week eight a	true	false
4	leg flies one have only	true	false
5	months coldest are summer the	true	false
6	gotten sea water sugar is from	true	false
7	honey bees flowers gather the from	true	false
8	and eat good gold silver to are	true	false
9	president Columbus first the was America of	true	false
10	making is bread valuable wheat for	true	false
11	water and made are butter from cheese	true	false
12	sides every has four triangle	true	false
13	every time makes mistakes person at	true	false
14	many toes fingers as men as have	true	false
15	not eat gunpowder to good is	true	false
16	ninety canal ago built Panama years was the	true	false
17	live dangerous is near a volcano to it	true	false
18	clothing worthless are for and wool cotton	true	false
19	as sheets are napkins used never	true	false
20	people trusted intemperate be always can	true	false
21	employ debaters irony never	true	false
22	certain some death of mean kinds sickness	true	false
23	envy bad malice traits are and	true	false
24	repeated calls human for courtesies intercourse	true	false

Here is a test of a little different kind, not really difficult, and yet it bothered many:

Test 2

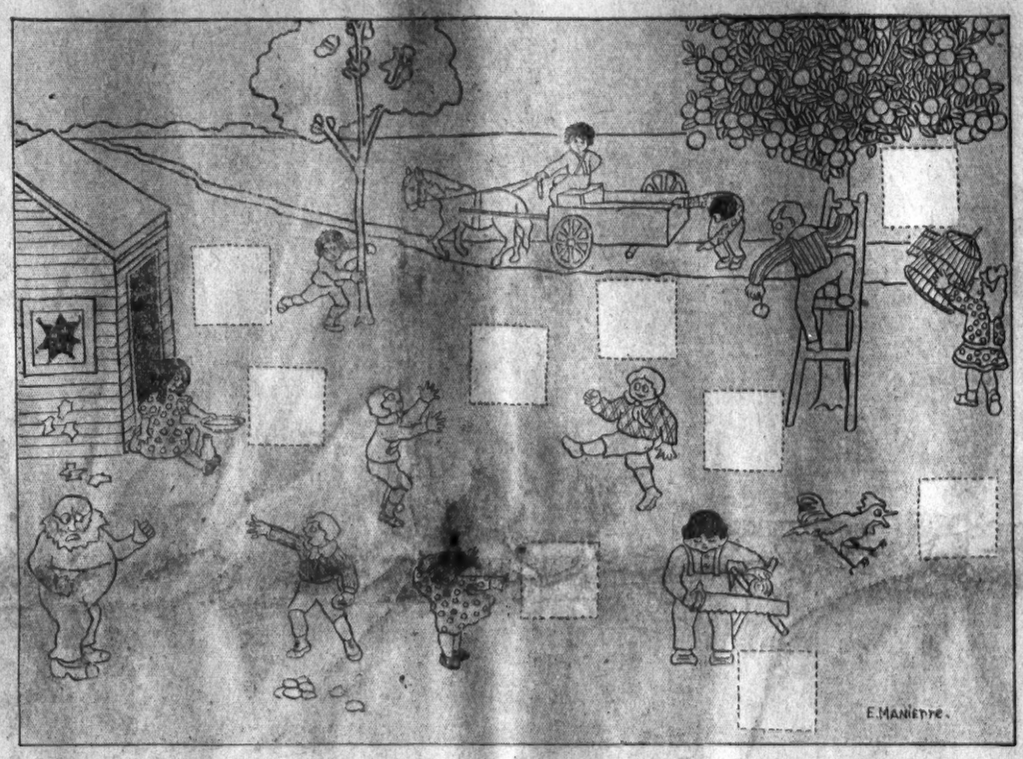
SAMPLES	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5
	1	7	2	7	3	7	4	7

Look at each row of numbers below, and on the two dotted lines write the two numbers that should come next.

3	4	5	6	7	8	.....	.....
10	15	20	25	30	35	.....	.....
8	7	6	5	4	3	.....	.....
3	6	9	12	15	18	.....	.....
5	9	13	17	21	25	.....	.....
8	1	6	1	4	1	.....	.....
27	27	23	23	19	19	.....	.....
1	2	4	8	16	32	.....	.....
8	9	12	13	16	17	.....	.....
9	9	7	7	5	5	.....	.....
19	16	14	11	9	6	.....	.....
2	3	5	8	12	17	.....	.....
11	13	12	14	13	15	.....	.....
29	28	26	23	19	14	.....	.....
18	14	17	13	16	12	.....	.....
81	27	9	3	1	1/3	.....	.....
20	17	15	14	11	9	.....	.....

The above appears to be largely a mathematical test but it is, in fact, more than a test of figures as it requires concentration of attention on the sequence of the numbers.

The next test seems to leave some room for opinion—for instance, No. 9, the bird is related to all the four words fly, basket, worm and nest;—



You Have 5 Minutes to Put the Missing Pictures in Their Places

Test 3

SAMPLES: sky—blue :: grass—table green warm big; fish—swims :: man—paper time walks girl; day—night :: white—red black clear pure

In each of these lines below, the first two words are related to each other in some way. What you are to do in each line is to see what the relation is between the first two words, and underline the word in heavy type that is related in the same way to the third word. Begin with No. 1 and mark as many sets as you can before time is called.

1 gun—shoots :: knife—run cuts hat bird.....
2 ear—hear :: eye—table hand see play.....
3 dress—woman :: feathers—bird neck feet bill.....
4 handle—hammer :: knob—key room shut door.....
5 shoe—foot :: hat—coat nose head collar.....
6 water—drink :: bread—cake coffee eat pie.....
7 food—man :: gasoline—gas oil automobile spark.....
8 eat—fat :: starve—thin food bread thirsty.....
9 man—home :: bird—fly insect worm nest.....
10 go—come :: sell—leave buy money papers.....
11 peninsula—land :: bay—boats pay ocean Massachusetts
12 hour—minute :: minute—man week second short.....
13 abide—depart :: stay—over home play leave.....
14 January—February :: June—July May month year.....
15 bold—timid :: advance—proceed retreat campaign soldier.....
16 above—below :: top—spin bottom surface side.....
17 lion—animal :: rose—smell leaf plant thorn.....
18 tiger—carnivorous :: horse—cow pony buggy herbivorous
19 sailor—navy :: soldier—gun cap hill army.....
20 picture—see :: sound—noise music hear bark.....
21 success—joy :: failure—sadness success fail work.....
22 hope—despair :: happiness—frolic fun joy sadness.....
23 pretty—ugly :: attract—fine repel nice draw.....
24 pupil—teacher :: child—parent doll youngster obey.....
25 city—mayor :: army—navy soldier general private.....
16 establish—begin :: abolish—slavery wrong abolition end
27 December—January :: last—least worst month first.....
28 giant—dwarf :: large—big monster queer small.....
29 engine—caboose :: beginning—commence cabin end train
30 dismal—cheerful :: dark—sad stars night bright.....
31 quarrel—enemy :: agree—friend disagree agreeable foe
32 razor—sharp :: hoe—bury dull cuts tree.....
33 winter—summer :: cold—freeze warm wet January.....
34 rudder—ship :: tail—sail bird dog cat.....
35 granary—wheat :: library—desk books paper librarian.
36 tolerate—pain :: welcome—pleasure unwelcome friends give.....
37 sand—glass :: clay—stone hay bricks dirt.....
38 moon—earth :: earth—ground Mars sun sky.....
39 tears—sorrow :: laughter—joy smile girls grin.....
40 cold—ice :: heat—lightning warm steam coat.....

In the following were questions which many were unable to answer:—

Test 4

Notice the sample sentence:

People hear with the eyes ears nose mouth.

The correct word is ears, because it makes the truest sentence.

In each of the sentences below you have four choices for the last word. Only one of them is correct. In each sentence draw a line under the one of these four words which makes the truest sentence. If you can not be sure, guess. The two samples are already marked as they should be.

SAMPLES: People hear with the eyes ears nose mouth. / France is in Europe Asia Africa Australia.

1 America was discovered by Drake Hudson Columbus Cabot .....
2 Pinochle is played with rackets cards pins dice.....
3 The most prominent industry of Detroit is automobiles brewing flour packing .....
4 The Wyandotte is a kind of horse fowl cattle granite..
5 The U. S. School for Army Officers is at Annapolis West Point New Haven Ithaca .....
6 Food products are made by Smith & Wesson Swift & Co. W. L. Douglas B. T. Babbitt.....
7 The Guernsey is a kind of horse goat sheep cow.....
8 Salsify is a kind of snake fish lizard vegetable.....
9 Coral is obtained from mines elephants oysters reefs..
10 Rosa Bonheur is famous as a poet painter composer sculptor .....
11 The tuna is a kind of fish bird reptile insect.....
12 Emeralds are usually red blue green yellow.....
13 Maize is a kind of corn hay oats rice.....
14 Cypress is a kind of machine food tree fabric.....
15 Bombay is a city in China Egypt India Japan.....
16 The dictaphone is a kind of typewriter multigraph phonograph adding machine .....
17 The pancreas is in the abdomen head shoulder neck..
18 Cheviot is the name of a fabric drink dance food.....
19 Larceny is a term used in medicine theology law pedagogy .....
20 The Battle of Gettysburg was fought in 1863 1813 1778 1812 .....
21 The bassoon is used in music stenography bookbinding lithography .....
22 Turpentine comes from petroleum ore hides trees.....
23 The number of a Zulu's legs is two four six eight.....

You are to look at the answers carefully; then make a cross in the square before the best answer to each question, as in the sample:

Test 5

SAMPLE — Why do we use stoves? Because
- ☐ they look well
- ☒ they keep us warm
- ☐ they are black

Here the second answer is the best one and is marked with a cross. Begin with No. 1 and keep on until time is called.

1 Cats are useful animals because
- ☐ they catch mice
- ☐ they are gentle
- ☐ they are afraid of dogs

2 Why are pencils more commonly carried than fountain pens? Because
- ☐ they are brightly colored
- ☐ they are cheaper
- ☐ they are not so heavy

3 Why is leather used for shoes? Because
- ☐ it is produced in all countries
- ☐ it wears well
- ☐ it is an animal product

4 Why judge a man by what he does rather than by what he says? Because
- ☐ what a man does shows what he really is
- ☐ it is wrong to tell a lie
- ☐ a deaf man cannot hear what is said

5 If you were asked what you thought of a person whom you didn't know, what should you say?
- ☐ I will go and get acquainted
- ☐ I think he is all right
- ☐ I don't know him and can't say

6 Streets are sprinkled in Summer
- ☐ to make the air cooler
- ☐ to keep automobiles from skidding
- ☐ to keep down dust

7 Why is wheat better for food than corn? Because
- ☐ it is more nutritious
- ☐ it is more expensive
- ☐ it can be ground finer

8 If a man made a million dollars, he ought to
- ☐ pay off the national debt
- ☐ contribute to various worthy charities
- ☐ give it all to some poor man

9 Why do many persons prefer automobiles to street cars? Because
- ☐ an auto is made of higher grade materials
- ☐ an automobile is more convenient
- ☐ street cars are not as safe

10 The feathers on a bird's wings help him to fly because they
- ☐ make a wide, light surface
- ☐ keep the air off his body
- ☐ keep the wings from cooling off too fast

11 All traffic going one way keeps to the same side of the street because
- ☐ most people are right handed
- ☐ the traffic policeman insists on it
- ☐ it avoids confusion and collisions

12 Why do inventors patent their inventions? Because
- ☐ it gives them control of their inventions
- ☐ it creates a greater demand
- ☐ it is the custom to get patents

13 Freezing water bursts pipes because
- ☐ cold makes the pipes weaker
- ☐ water expands when it freezes
- ☐ the ice stops the flow of water

14 Why are high mountains covered with snow? Because
- ☐ they are near the clouds
- ☐ the sun seldom shines on them
- ☐ the air is cold there

15 If the earth were nearer the sun
- ☐ the stars would disappear
- ☐ our months would be longer
- ☐ the earth would be warmer

16 Why is it colder nearer the poles than near the equator? Because
- ☐ poles are always farther from the sun
- ☐ the sunshine falls obliquely at the poles
- ☐ there is more ice at the poles

Intimate Tea-Gowns

by Lady Duff Gordon

Tea Gown of Net Trimmed With Marabout.

Egyptian Influence Appears in This Headdress of Silk, Pearls and Diamonds.

Chiffon, Chinese Embroidery and Pearls Are Used in This Creation.

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

THERE are tea gowns and tea gowns. A tea gown may be rather a formal affair. If, for instance, one had invited the Prince of Wales to tea while on his visit to this country one might have worn a tea gown. But it would be something formal and magnificent, say in velvet brocade veiled with gold tissue—a tea gown with which one wore her rarest jewels. But I am showing you to-day tea gowns of a cosier sort.

These are the sort of tea gowns in which one receives her family or her closest friends. They are for the inner circle of our friendships. They are characterized by filmy materials and the effect of being veiled rather than encumbered and impeded by too much attire.

On the large left-hand figure you see a tea gown of net trimmed with marabout. Novel and of poetic beauty is the flounce of marabout held in place by a rubber band about the ankles. These rubber bands that give the effect of a harem skirt, yet yield to the movement of the ankles, are of enormous value in the building of all gowns that require the harem effect.

The over robe of tulle, of cape-like effect, has a band about the shoulders. The over robe is of tulle. It is finished with a ruching that is stitched with silver.

On the right of the page you see a tea gown of Chinese brocade. The exceedingly low bodice is embroidered with gems. The draped sleeves, the trailing folds of which reach the floor, are of chiffon. The skirt is veiled with the chiffon. The sleeves are held at the shoulders by pearl bands. An enormous tassel of pearls finishes the loop of the drooping pearl girdle.

The large middle picture represents such a headdress as may be worn with the intimate tea gown. The motif is Egyptian. The headdress is made of silk in close, cap-like fashion. A band of pearls crosses the forehead, ending on either side in a trio of tassels. Above this is worn an Egyptian-like tiara of diamonds.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

Day Of The Short Skirt

Gay Hat And Abbreviated Cape Are Other Popular Fashions

(New York Times)

Short skirts, long waists, short sleeves—these are the salient features of the late Spring mode as it becomes established by usage from day to day. In one of the windows on Fifth Avenue during the past gala week there were exhibited two gowns presumably for the street, but they were abbreviated and diaphanous in the extreme—so much so that one uninitiated in the change in fashions could not have been expected to recognise them as street garments.

Two women stood before them, regarding their shortnesses and thinnesses with awe.

"Don't you suppose they've made a mistake," said one, "surely those dresses are meant for evening wear. Why, look at the sleeves and the low cut necks!"

Yet the figures on which they were draped were wearing hats and gloves. It wasn't a mistake by any means, and the observer was destined to meet more and more of the same sort in her jaunt about the city. For they are appearing in greater numbers every day. There is a decided acceptance of all of the short cuts which not long ago seemed not ordained to be favorites of American women.

There is no denying the fact that the short skirts are pretty and, in most cases, becoming. They give a proportion to the dresses of the hour that could not be nearly so good were the skirts allowed to be any longer. Every once in a while, along the thoroughfares where well-dressed women are won't to make their appearance, one sees astonishingly beautiful street clothes with skirts so short that they are nearer the knees than the ankles. The short skirt, without doubt, bids fair to become the most distinguishing feature of feminine apparel for 1920.

LONG SLEEVES SCARCE

The shorter sleeves are not so readily taken up by some women generally, though the longer ones are almost impossible to find in the shops. They are not "the thing" at all. One might as well accept short sleeves or no sleeves for they seem as inevitable as the high cost of living. A special designer is the only way around the idea that sleeves shall not end an inch or so below the arm pits. And special designers these days are confined to the few. The rest of us must accept the dictates of fashion as they stand and decide to glory in them.

After all, the short sleeve is much like the collarless gown when it comes to applying it to the various types of feminine beauty or non-beauty. Women will insist that they cannot wear the style, that it is not becoming to their type, and finally, when they do stop struggling and accept the fashion as it stands, they find that they really look extremely well—they surprise themselves. And then, when they come to analyse the situation, they discover that they have been refusing to accept the change merely because it is new and that they never really have given it a chance to prove whether it is becoming. This happens as often as drastic changes are introduced in fashion, and time and again women have worn the thing that they announced to begin with they could never countenance. It bids fair to be the case of the sleeve, and those who are looking toward that shining vista, economy of material, will welcome the shorter length.

A French designer has announced emphatically that the long waist is the line especially adapted to the American figure. Some one is heard to murmur, "What is this American figure that the French love so to prattle about?" Well, it is not as yet the French figure, which is allowed to be as plump as it pleases, wherever it pleases. We still lean to straight lines in this country, and the figure which is not built along these lines may be corseted to the state where it seems to be. It is for such a figure that the French artist of renown designates the long-waisted models. And you have only to observe them on straight, more or less flat figures to see how really beautifully they are adapted to the contour. Callot is doing the long-waisted dress to perfection. She has sent over many lovely models. The skirts are full or pleated, and while often they are made with tighter under-skirts, many of them leave the fulness of the skirt to be the only line below the dropped waist.

A LONG-WAIST MODEL

For instance, there is one model from this renowned house made of gray satin, with a full skirt falling over a tighter skirt of black satin. The straight, long, flat bodice is embroidered in gray in an all-over pattern of large design, has wide cuffs of black satin on the very much abbreviated sleeves. Another design from the same house is made for dinner wear. It has cream satin draped over black satin, making a sort of cascade skirt and the rather low and pointed neckline is edged with wide beaded bands of gold and pearl-beaded embroidery. A long-waisted model for afternoon wear has a Chinese brocade waist and lower panel of the skirt made over a foundation of black satin. Then there is a fuller skirt of navy blue serge, draped from a low waistline and allowed to hang over with an uneven hem, one side being very much longer than the other and pointed where the draping meets.

Paquin has made some successful long waisted models, as have Madeleine et Madeleine, Jenny and Lanvin. Most of the other designers also have done things with long waisted effects, but these are the ones which accent the idea especially for the American women whose figures they say they have studied with a real idea of providing gowns peculiarly suitable for it.

Around about New York the serge dress as yet holds sway. This and the suit of serge are the only new things, on account of the weather, which have had the least chance to show themselves. In the restaurants at lunch time, when coats are laid aside, one sometimes glimpses a gown of taffeta, which material bids fair to gain more popularity than has been accorded to any one fabric for many seasons past. At night, for dinner and dancing, taffeta has made its appearance as the most desired fabric; the evening gown is rare that does not have taffeta used in its making in one way or another. Sometimes tulle or chiffon holds the place of honor, but upon examination taffeta is found to be the foundation material, for the particular standing-out quality is the thing that is absolutely necessary to the modernist of evening adornment. Taffeta has that lovely texture which makes it stand out, but at the same time it falls in pleasant folds. Especially the newer taffetas have been refined in weaving until they are perfect.

In Paris the rage for taffeta goes on. Even after the openings were over, the designers kept on and on making new things from the lovely material. Two models, one for afternoon and one for evening, each made with taffeta for the foundation material, are worth noting. One is draped almost entirely in tulle, and the other is embroidered heavily; either serves as a model for American imitations or America authentic copies. The afternoon frock is combined with organdy, and this strange combination of materials (silk and cotton) has taken a fast hold on the designers hereabout. One sees it in combinations of black taffeta and cream organdy, of blue taffeta and white organdy, of gray taffeta and apricot organdy, and so on, in varieties unlimited. Lace is oftentimes used along with the organdy as edgings and butings and insertions. It has even been dyed to match the color of the organdy, though more frequently it is seen in its natural state of cream or white.

Hats are even built to carry out this combination of materials, and some perfect specimens can be seen about town.

CAPES AND HATS

Capes have by no means disappeared off the face of the earth. In fact, their numbers have increased astonishingly. The shorter capes are the newest idea of a well-worked scheme—capes that reach the waistline or just a little below, and then are so constructed that they pull about the figure, forming a tight little place in the middle of the back, from which lines of draping emerge. These shorter capelets are particularly smart for the younger people. One would never suspect a cape of being surprisingly youthful, and yet these abbreviated affairs are certainly that. They are made, too, in fur, loose enough to be thrown back so that they will not become burdensome on warmer days. The cape, indeed, outside of the little animal neckpiece, is the fur idea of the moment. Many are the variations in style that have sprung into the popular market during the last few weeks.

The hats that are most numerous along the Avenue are bright and Springlike in their colorings. There seems to be a decided leaning toward very bright and sparkling hats worn with coats or dresses or suits that are low and decidedly dark in tone. There is no happier combination. It is no wonder that, especially in the

(Continued on Page 6)

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS

THE LATEST AND SMARTEST BEAUTY RECIPES COLLECTED FROM VARIOUS EXPERT BEAUTY WRITERS.

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An instaneous remedy for blackheads, oily skin, and enlarged pores.

Blackheads, oily skins, and enlarged pores usually go together, but can be instantly corected by a unique new process. A tablet of stymol, obtained from the chemist, is dropped in a tumbler of hot water, which will then of course "fizz" briskly. When the effervescence has subsided the face is bathed with the stymol-charged water and then dried with a towel. The offending blackheads, of their own accord, come right off on the towel, the large oily pores immediately contract and efface themselves naturally. There is no squeezing, forcing, or any drastic action. The skin is left uninjured, smooth, soft, and cool. A few such treatments should be taken at intervals of three or four days thereafter in order to ensure the permanence of the pleasing result so quickly obtained.

GREY HAIR—HOME REMEDY

An old-fashioned home-made recipe restores youthful appearance.

There are plenty of reasons why grey hair is not desirable, and plenty of reasons why hair dyes should not be used. But, on the other hand, there is no reason why you should have grey hair if you do not want it. To turn the hair back to a natural colour is really a very simple matter. One has only to get from the chemist two ounces of concentrate of tammalite and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply to the hair with a small sponge for a few nights and the greyness will gradually disappear. This liquid is not sticky or greasy and does not injure the hair in any way. It has been used for generations with most satisfactory results by those who have known the formula.

TO KILL ROOTS OF SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

"Home Science."

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair, but how to kill the hair roots permanently. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair, but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol, obtainable from the chemist, should be sufficient.

THE REAL CAUSE OF MOST BAD COMPLEXIONS.

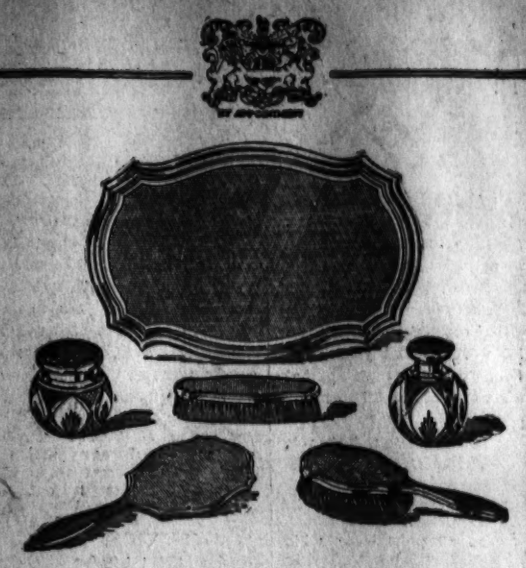
"Health and Beauty."

It is an accepted fact that no truly beautiful complexion ever came out of jars and bottles, and the longer one uses cosmetics the worse the complexion becomes. Skin, to be healthy, must breathe. It also must expel, through the pores, its share of the body's effete material. Creams and powders clog the pores, interfering both with elimination and breathing. If more women understood this there would be fewer self-ruined complexions. If they would use ordinary mercolised wax instead of cosmetics they would have natural healthy complexions.

ABOUT HAIR TONICS.

"Novel Recipes."

Each week almost one hears of some wonderful discovery for improving the hair, and although this paragraph may seem a little superfluous, an old-fashioned recipe may come as a welcome change. One thing about it is that it will grow hair, and also prevent it falling out. From your chemist get an original package of boranium, to this add ¼-pint of bay rum, allow it to stand 30 minutes, then add sufficient water to make half-a-pint. Rub briskly into the scalp with the finger-tips, and you will immediately experience that clean tingling sensation which is a sure sign of healthy action.



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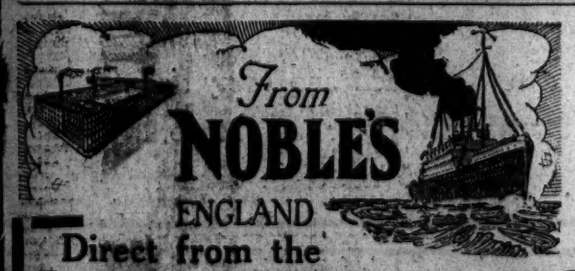

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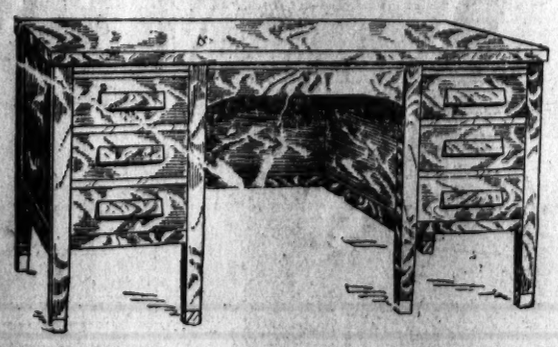

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1920

AMERICA STILL FAR BEHIND IN THE AIR

Germany Said To Be Going Ahead With The Rest Of The Continent And England

BY GORDON LAMONT

America fiddles while the world prepares—this would seem to be the interpretation to be placed on the aerial inactivity of this Government, contrasted with the steps being taken abroad to establish air services. Indications from Berlin, which may be taken with a grain of salt, indicate that Germany has made marked progress in aeronautics since the war. In the London Times it is reported that large twin-motored machines carry mails from Munich, Vienna, Dresden, Leipzig, Hamburg and other cities. In addition, passenger services are in operation.

Scandinavian countries are showing an increased interest and a combination of eighty insurance companies has begun the registration of pilots and the issuance of insurance in Scandinavia. The Finnish Air Transport Company, Ltd., has been arranging for an air service between Helsingfors and Stockholme. A resume of activities gathered by the Aircraft Manufacturers' Association from reliable sources indicates the most amazing interest all over the world, from the Dutch East Indies to China.

In England, for instance, the London-Paris air express has just completed its first six months of operation with a record of 305 completed flights out of a total of scheduled flights of 373. One of the difficulties has been fogs, and every effort is being made to overcome this condition.

According to Holt Thomas, it is expected that scientific organisation may be able to overcome the fog by next winter.

AID FOR AIR MAIL

Frederick W. Barker, a lawyer of 2 Rector Street, has suggested to Otto Praeger, in charge of the air mail system, that appropriations be made for the encouragement of the development of machines for general use. He proposes that $250,000 be offered for the machine making the best all around showing. His theory is that it will take some of the speculation out of designing and make quick development possible.

Sir Auckland Geddes, newly arrived British Ambassador, was welcomed to the port of New York by a bonquet of roses dropped on the deck of the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria from an Avro machine, British built.

The navy has put seaplanes on the bargain counter, and there seems to be an unusual opportunity to pick up new machines, never flown, for summer sporting use. The Curtiss model 40 flying boat is offered at $4,000 and the Aeromarine 39-B seaplane for $3,000—to mention some of the conspicuous bargains.

Aero Limited has come back from the South with a great yarn of accomplishment. At Miami a large barge was fitted out with chairs and canopy to make a floating seaplane station. Machines were flown to and from Cuba and the Bahamas, and the traffic appears to have been large. The round trip to Havana was an attraction, costing $350, not including the price of highballs in Havana. No flying season is complete without an aerial wedding, and this proved to be no exception. A heavenly match was made at 5,000 feet in this instance.

Carl J. Zimmerman, test pilot for the Aeromarine Plane and Motor Corporation, would have the earth colored to look like pink, yellow, blue and green in the geography maps to help him find his way in the air. The increase in long distance flying has actually developed a map which is neither a land map or a sea chart, but is a combination of both.

PROTECT MANUFACTURERS

Perhaps more than any other one thing aviation enthusiasts are interested in is the passage of the anti-dumping bill which Senator New has introduced in the Senate and now awaits final action. This bill is intended to prevent foreign aircraft manufacturers from selling their war-time surplus in this country at prices which make American competition prohibitive.

"Various members of the Senate have assured us," George H. Houston, president of the Wright Aeronnutical Corporation, has said, "that American aircraft manufacturers will be protected. We are grateful for that assurance, but what we want to know is: When will we be protected? Unless the protection comes fairly soon, foreign machines and engines will have been shipped to this country in such profusion that an almost irreparable blow will have been struck at the heart of our industry."

Because of the uncertainty actually facing the industry the Wright concern, which employed thousands during the war, is arranging to move from New Brunswick, N. J., to a much smaller plant at Paterson. Leading manufacturers of airplanes and engines say that their plants already are at "the irreducible minimum" and any but the fairest sort of competition will practically put them out of business.

FULL LOADS

When certain trucks of the fleet are carrying full loads while others are getting only scant ones, it is a sure sign that the zoning or routing system is faulty and should be revamped. The only economical condition is when all the trucks are getting capacity loads all the time.

PAIGE RADIATORS

The radiators used on the Paige trucks are of special design, with the "long" spiral finned tubular type of core, which is regarded as most efficient for heavy duty. Top and bottom tanks are cast iron.

The radiator is supported by side members, resting on rubber cushions which, in turn rest on the frame rails. The radiator is held in place by two large coil compression springs which relieve any frame distortion due to bad roads or other causes. The entire radiator can be easily taken apart for thorough cleaning and any individual part can be replaced without purchasing an entire new radiator.

Give A Thought To The Car's Wheels

The modern automobile wheel is among the hardest working parts of the car, and yet so well has it been perfected that it rarely gives trouble, and the average car owner is almost oblivious to anything except its bare existence. And yet, strange as it may seem, it looks as if we were on the verge of some change in the wheel field, though it is not likely to be the complete revolution that some authorities seem to imagine.

Wheels at the present time in use may be divided into four major classes: wood, wire, disk and steel spoke wheels. The latter type is practically confined to motor truck construction, but cannot be entirely neglected in any comprehensive view of the wheel situation.

The predominating type of wheel at the present time is the wood wheel, made of second growth American hickory. There is no real cause of complaint against the service rendered by this type of wheel, although many academic flaws are picked in it by experts who favor other types. Until recently it was assumed that failure of the supply of second growth hickory would eventually compel our wheel makers to switch to another type. Recent Government forestry figures, however, seem to show that we have a supply of this wheel material sufficient to last for some time. This being so it is scarcely likely that any other type of wheel will oust the wooden wheel from its position of preeminence in the American motor car industry.

WOODEN WHEELS

While the wooden wheel is generally efficient in service, occasionally this type has been known to go to pieces under excessive strains. Wire wheel advocates claim that this can never happen with their favorite type. The commonest failure of wooden wheels is the development of annoying squeaks. This trouble may be remedied by driving wooden wedges into the spiders where the spokes have become loosened. Car owners frequently neglect to give due attention to the hub bolts of their wooden wheels. These bolts pass through the wheel and hold the hub plate in position. In the case of the rear wheels the hub bolts also hold the brake drums. If these bolts are permitted to become loose, the wheel will be thrown out of alignment. This will make driving difficult and inevitably tire wear will be enormously increased.

Next in popularity to wooden wheels comes the wire type. Strangely enough the wire wheel was the original automobile wheel, but it was simply lifted bodily from the bicycle and was quite inadequate to stand the strains of its new service. Later considerable changes in design were effected and the wire wheel was made entirely practicable for the motor vehicle. In Europe, where no second growth hickory was available and no other wood efficient for wheel construction at hand, wire wheels became standard and still are. Here in this country, with our supply of hickory, we early abandoned the crude wire wheels of the early days and switched to wood.

ADVANAGES OF WIRE

As a matter of fact the modern wire wheel has certain undoubted points of superiority over its wood rival. The wire wheel is somewhat stronger in resisting shocks than even the best wood wheel. The latter, too, it is claimed, with continual service becomes somewhat distorted, a condition that increases tire wear. The wire wheel, supported at the rim by a greater number of spokes, is not liable to this distortion trouble.

A further point of advantage claimed for the wire wheel is that the metal more easily dissipates the heat engendered by running. Wood is undoubtedly a poor heat conductor and steel is an excellent one. The wire wheel never gives annoyance by developing squeaks. But the wire wheel demands a considerable amount of care to keep it in good condition. The enamel must be watched, and whenever it cracks off, as it does occasionally, the spot must be painted over, or else moisture will cause rusting. This is particularly dangerous around the nipples where the spokes join the rim. Wire wheels must be kept clean if they are to continue to be an ornament to the car. The mud must be rigorously cleaned out from between the spokes after every run.

Car owners using wire wheels should give these parts of the equipment a thorough inspection once every three weeks or oftener to see that no spokes are loose or bent, and that no rust has formed around the nipples. In one type of wire wheel a serrated drive is used and these serrations must be kept perfectly clean. If nicks should develop in the serrations there will be difficulty in mounting the wheel. Should rust form on the driving surface it should be removed immediately with kerosene.

DISKS AN INNOVATION

The tendency toward covering the wire wheel with steel disks is of comparatively recent origin. The disk wheel is considered as distinct to the appearance of the car and it serves to keep the wheel beneath from dirt, rust, etc.

In France and England they are using the steel spoke wheels for passenger car service, and they are giving excellent results. They are even lighter than wood, and stronger, and their heat radiating qualities are better. In appearance these wheels are just the same as our familiar artillery type wooden wheels. It is not impossible that the steel spoke wheel may be the type of the future.

There are certain details of care which must be given alike to all types of wheels. Every wheel runs on a bearing, and this must be kept packed with grease. Once a month each wheel on the car should be jacked up and turned to see that it moves freely. At the same time the spokes at top and bottom should be grasped and the wheel be pushed and pulled to see whether excessive play has developed. Wear in the bearing or hub may cause the trouble. In the case of wooden wheels, distortion of the wheel sometimes makes it difficult to mount the rim, or the rim may get out of shape and the same trouble will result. When this occurs, it is an easy matter to force the rim into place by placing the jack against the hub and the trouble-some place in the rim. Occasionally the rims creep a little, so that the valve stems are bent or even broken off. This may be caused by loose lugs or by a distorted rim or by a rim with worn shoulders. It is well to keep an eye on the valve stems, for by their angle one is warned that the rim is creeping.

STORAGE BATTERY HOLDER

While carrying batteries around in my garage I saw the convenience of having a carrier, and this idea came to me, says a writer in Motor. I found an old discarded wagon tire and cut a piece off from it about 14 inches long. I then curved the two ends of the holder up. To carry the batteries, I slipped the ends of the holder under the handles of the battery as shown. I soon found that this was very useful, as it held the batteries well and it is attached very quickly. Many garage owners will find this very handy in carrying the batteries around.

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WHETHER you are a plantation owner, a manufacturer, a merchant or whatever your business, FEDERAL Motor Lorries will handle your transportation on a faster and more economical basis than the transportation you now use. Unless of course, you are already FEDERAL equipped.

Ten years of exclusive Motor Lorry engineering has resulted in the mechanical perfection of the FEDERAL.

In justice to yourself—in justice to your business—become informed on FEDERAL transportation.

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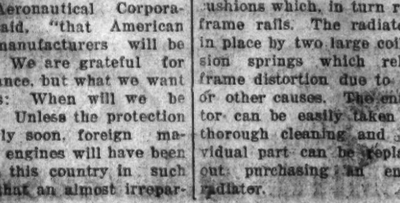

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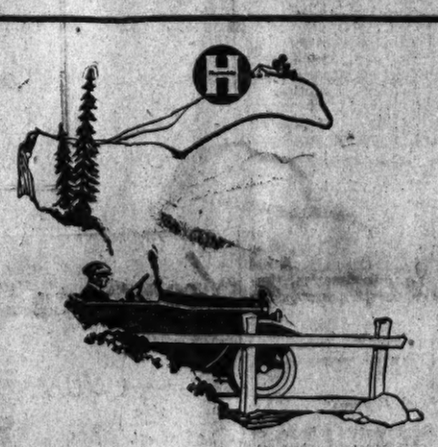

It is easy to understand why the Hupmobile has become known everywhere in this country and abroad as an extraordinarily good car. This reason is simply the ability of The Comfort Car to remain at its best for months at a time, with the minimum of expert attention.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT

5-seater Touring or 2-seater Roadster body.	Ammeter
Speedometer	Foot and robe rails
Electric starter	Tyre carrier—extra rim
Head, tail and instrument board lights.	Side curtains—door curtain carriers.
Rain-vision windscreen	Tonneau carpet
Fuel gauge	Top (black or khaki)-top cover
Oil pressure gauge	Grease gun
Electric horn	Pump, jack, full set of tools.
	Tyre repair outfit.

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Hupmobile

MICHELIN TYRES

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Save your money *NOW* whilst you have the chance.

Buy Michelin Tyres while you have the benefit of the 25 per cent. Discount off our price list and 10 per cent. more for cash payments.

Our next shipment of these famous world-wide tyres may cost you plus 50 per cent. on our price list.

We have still a few of each and every size in stock which were settled for at the old exchange, so if you wish to motor in comfort and economise *DO NOT* hesitate but 'phone W. 465 and ask for prices.

Agents for the best Tyre made.

Guaranteed 5,000 miles.

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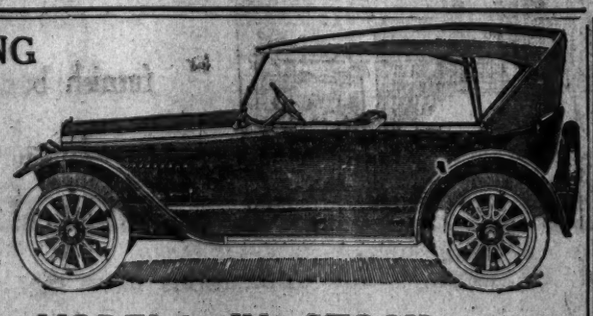
INTRODUCING

THE NEW Mitchell



1920 MODELS IN STOCK

Note that this 5-passenger model has a 120-inch wheel-base, and that in the new models there are embodied nearly 100 costly improvements.

ALSO JORDAN CARS IN STOCK

JOHNS-MANVILLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Effective against Gasoline Oil Fire
Also fillers in stock.

VIKING TIRES
are good tires
at a good price
Guaranteed 5,000 Miles.

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

After all, it isn't so much what we say about Dodge Brothers' Motor Cars, but what over a million Dodge Owners say, *that counts.*

Max Friedman

SALES MANAGER

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE COMPANY, LIMITED

125 Bubbling Well Road

Old Clothes, Not Overalls, Decision Of Factory Colony

Forward the Shabby Genteel cohorts!

Down with overalls—wear your old clothes and let your patches be your badges of honor!

Rallying around these battle cries, industrial legislators of the Senate and House of Representatives of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's industrial assembly at Akron, Ohio, have voiced their disapproval of overall clubs as a means of combating the high cost of clothing. By almost unanimous vote in both houses they have ruled against such clubs among the 35,000 Goodyear employes and are threatening the blue jean battalions with future disaster, by advocating the wearing of old clothing, no matter how shabby it may be.

"Overall clubs are silly fads that will not last long" announce the industrial legislators, "They represent the height of folly and inconsistency. The idea isn't practical. Taboo the overall clubs and stick to your old clothes. That's the best way to bring down prices."

And practically all Goodyearites are following their advice. They are wearing old ones. have stopped buying clothes and

Drive Cars Overland To Relieve Shortage

New York, April 18.—With the prospects of cheerful touring conditions with the advent of mild weather and road improvements, although the latter are not all that could be desired, motorists planning to buy new cars, but whose orders were not placed many months ago, are beginning to experience the annoyance of almost indefinite delays in prospective deliveries. There is practically little improvement in the shortage of motor vehicles from a year ago, and the demand, if anything, is greater. This shortage has been considerably augmented recently by the scarcity of railroad freight cars for shipment, and the numerous strikes affecting land and water transportation.

It is the general opinion of manufacturers that the present shortage will continue through the year. They can see no possibility of the output catching up with the demand this year, and only the most optimistic express the belief that there will be enough motor vehicles to go around by next Spring. Even then it is probable that the rapidly growing foreign demand will make such inroads upon the production that cars will continue to be scarce. Every part of the country is building good roads, and the more good roads there are the greater the demand for motor vehicles.

FREIGHT CARS SCARCE

The difficulty of obtaining adequate freight car shipping service has made it imperative to drive hundreds of cars overland from the Western factories to this city, Philadelphia and other Eastern points. This has given but small relief, and in respect to the more popular makes of cars, local dealers cannot offer much better than probable deliveries within ninety days to those placing new orders. Among these overland drive arrivals to local dealers last week was a fleet of twenty-four high-priced limousine cars driven from the factory in Cleveland, and they arrived in perfect condition.

Not only is the freight car shortage a serious matter for the hopefully waiting buyers, but it is especially so for the manufacturers and dealers. This and the next two months constitute the heaviest shipping season of the year. In an effort to obtain some resonable relief, J. H. Marvin, General Traffic Manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce recently visited the Western railway centers accompanied by several representatives of Detroit manufacturers. Freight shipments of motor cars have been almost negligible since the return of the roads to private ownership. Under private control cars must be returned and used by the roads owning them, and the present serious situation is the result largely of the indiscriminate use of cars under Government control.

"We find," explained Mr. Marvin, "that heavy local freight offerings do not promise immediate resumption of the flow of empty automobile equipment into the manufacturing points, which is necessary to provide adequate car supply: It was apparent that the special character of automobile cars and the need of them at manufacturing points required more definite recognition."

MANY TRUCKS ON HAND

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce states that there are now stored more than 15,000 automobiles and trucks in the Michigan-Toledo zone awaiting shipment. This represents approximately $21,000,000 borrowed to finance this business pending shipment and delivery.

Considerable attention was devoted to the railroad traffic problem as affecting the growth of the motor industry by the directors of the National Chamber at their regular meeting in this city a few days ago. During January and February it was shown that 46,812 carloads of automobiles were shipped, as compared with 36,191 carloads during the same month last year. In spite of this the demand made it neccessary to drive 57,482 motor vehicles over the roads from the factories to dealers many hundreds of miles away. Estimates indicated that while practically 28,000 carloads of automobiles were shipped in March, 46,000 motor vehicles reached their destinations by the highways.

Day Of The Short Skirt

(Continued from Page 3)

Springtime, women lean to bright colored hats. The more power to them! They make the streets look as though there were some reason for gayety and happiness. Of course, the green hat in the jade shades is the thing of the moment for those who can wear that color. And it is a color that is not easily adapted to those whose coloring does not exactly suit it. But then there are red hats galore and pink hats and henna hats—colorings to suit every type of complexion—and the woman who has not at least one of these bright turbans is out of fashion's running. The veils worn with these gay hats are as fascinating as the hats themselves. They are lacey and dotted and decidedly feminine, and, as the advertisement says when it lures women into the purchase of them, they make a lovely face look more lovely, or words to that effect.

The hats, as never before, tend toward a tilt off the face. For many years we had the hats with slightly turned down brims. Now we have swung to extremes in the other direction, and nothing seems right on the head unless it turns directly away from the face. "Tams" and three-cornered hats turning away from the forehead hold the lead, and many are the variations from this general line of design. Even the larger hats have brims that roll backward all the way around; they are, perhaps, the smartest of all. There are, too, some picture hats with flopping, careless brims, but these there will always be for the women who must be, or think they must be, picturesque in their dressing. The smaller, turned-back turbans and larger hats have a real appeal for the American woman at present. She likes to fasten them on tightly and go forth prepared for anything, with no danger of her hair getting mussed through the exigencies of a busy or a frivolous day.

HOWEVER rough the road or steep the hill, the Triumph is easily master of the situation.

Road grip and the marvellous engine power developed by the Trusty Triumph make light work of the steepest gradients.

MOTOR OR CYCLE CATALOGUE FREE.

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VESUVIUS SUPERIOR "FORD" SPECIAL

MOSLER SPARK PLUGS

The United States Government purchased more Mosler Spark Plugs than any other individual brand during the war.

The United States Government does not make mistakes when buying products of this character.

SPITFIRE TRACTOR

Mosler Aircraft Plugs were subjected to the most exhaustive tests until finally adopted as: "THE STANDARD AIRCRAFT PLUG."

Mosler Plugs are designed and constructed to give the utmost in power and absolute certainty of operation under all motor conditions.

Send for—"MOSLER ON SPARK PLUGS," a booklet that tells the right plug for your motor. Free on request.

Our complete illustrated catalog an encyclopedia of practical and actual necessities for motoring—sent to you on request.

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GORDON TIRE

The Gordon Tire isn't one of the quantity production tires. Gordons are made rather slowly—one at a time and each one right—truly custom built.

We are selling Gordon Tires, all popular sizes, direct to Motor Car Owners.

Keep your tires inflated to their specified pressure

It will pay you.

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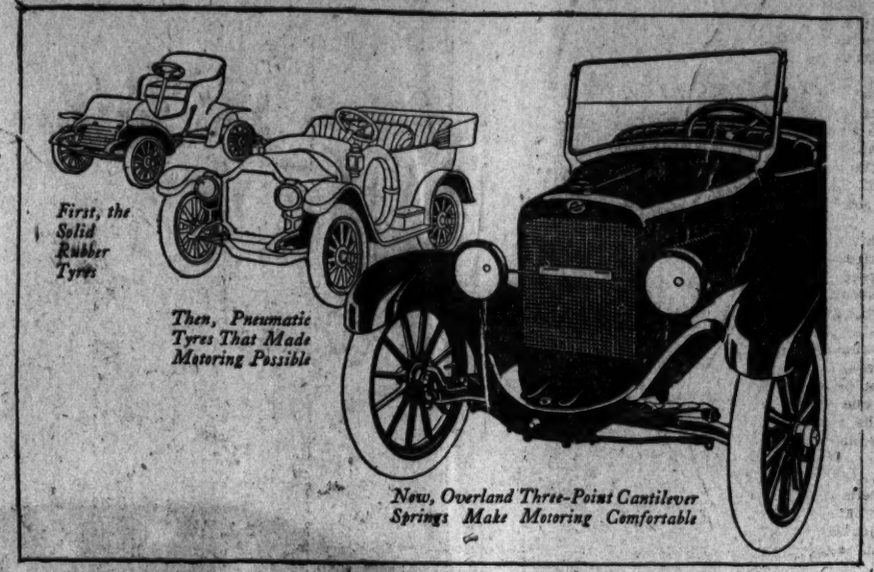
Overland


First, the Solid Rubber Tyres
Then, Pneumatic Tyres That Made Motoring Possible
Now, Overland Three-Point Cantilever Springs Make Motoring Comfortable

First, Solid Tyres; Then, Pneumatic Tyres; NOW, Three-Point Cantilever Springs.

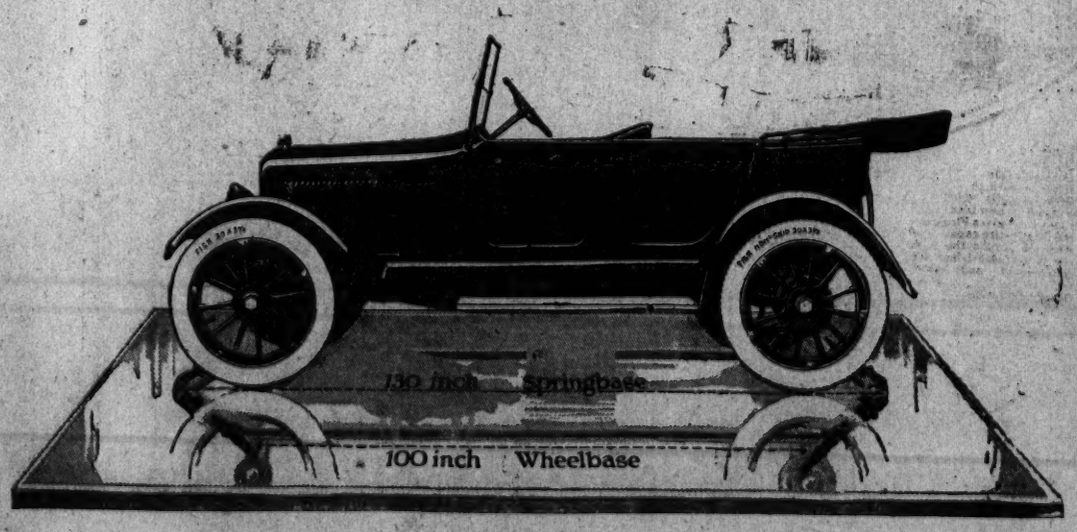
THE NEW OVERLAND 4 Motor Car puts an end to vibrating over the highways. The discomfort to passengers and the injury to car, due to side-swaying, twisting and bouncing, need be endured no longer.

The diagonal attachment of the exclusive Three-Point Cantilever Springs at the ends of a 130-inch (3.3m) Springbase gives to the Overland 4 with 100-inch (2.54m) wheelbase the road steadiness of the car of long wheelbase.

These Springs protect the mechanism of the car, making a great saving in up-keep expense. Light weight means less petrol and oil consumption and longer tyre mileage.

The Overland 4 is completely equipped from Auto-Lite Starting System to Tillotson Carburetor.

You must ride in the Overland 4 to appreciate its comfort.



For Demonstration, apply to

The Central Garage Company

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THE JOHN N. WILLYS EXPORT CORPORATION

New York, U. S. A.

STORAGE BATTERY IN THE AUTOMOBILE APPEARED IN 1904

First Use For Ignition Purposes Only, Then For Direct And Auxiliary Lighting

The first use of a storage battery in this automotive industry was about the year 1904, initial introduction being for ignition purposes only. This was followed in a short time by the use of the same battery for direct or auxiliary lighting. The type of battery for this purpose, usually consisted of three cells made up of very rugged plates.

CAPACITY BEYOND NEEDS

There was very little capacity needed in the battery used for ignition; in fact, in all cases the capacity of the smallest type was far beyond actual needs. The electric auxiliary, or direct lighting, did not vary the type of plate, only increased the size of the battery, not because of the heavy discharge rate of the battery, but mere on account of the time element between necessary recharges.

The repairs to this type of battery were very infrequent, first because of the rugged and thick plates used and, second, because of the light work the battery was subjected to, resulting in slight wear. It was not unusual for car owners in those days to purchase a new battery, not because the plates of the old one were worn out, but because the wooden case or other container had fallen to pieces.

Frequently allowances were made for the old cells against the purchase of a new battery and at spare times the old battery was rebuilt and sold at a profitable price.

The first starting battery was of the Exide type, consisting of twelve cells, making up a six-volt-twenty-four volt system on the 1912 model of the Cadillac, and made its initial appearance some time in the fall of 1911. This battery was made up of the rugged type of plate, and for that reason this particular type has given a life of from five to seven years.

GENERAL RE-DESIGN

The demands on this type of electric starter brought about a general redesign of batteries, as the car manufacturer called for a large capacity in a small available space and of minimum weight. As capacity depends, to some extent, on plate surface, it is obvious that this demand brought about the present type of compact battery, highly efficient in every respect, but naturally of a larger number of thinner plates in order to make up the required plate surface.

The general adoption of the battery are radically different from those of the earlier type. The earlier types of battery were never subjected to a discharge greater than three amperes per positive plate for lighting, while the present battery used in starting is frequently discharged at a rate of 20 to 30 amperes per positive plate.

OWNERS' COMPARISONS

Many car owners having experience with the earlier ignition batteries are prone to compare the difference in life or wear without taking into consideration the difference in demand. This difference brings about an entirely dissimilar problem in repair work. The required output on the older type being very light compared with the battery capacity, the plates being very rugged and therefore containing a large percentage of excess material, the cycles of charge and discharge numbering only about twelve per year, it was possible to make a number of repairs and still keep the equipment in good operating condition.

Many battery repair men who had their initial experience in the early days are inclined therefore to make repairs on the present batteries that are not justifiable from the standpoint of good results, nor are they a saving to the car owner in the long run.

The most frequent repair is reinsulation, and if the positive and negative plates are in good mechanical condition, this is usually good practice. The next class of repair is the case where the positive plates—the first to wear out—are pretty well shot or buckled.

BACK TO CONDITION

A question arises here that in all cases should be fully explained to the mystified car owner. Negative plates very seldom actually wear out mechanically, but they do electro-chemically. The material of a negative plate in good condition should be soft and spongy to give efficien results, but it is the nature of the material in the negative plate, due to the cycles of charge and discharge—very frequently in a starting battery to lose its porosity or become less spongy and therefore less efficient than it should be.

Batteries that are rebuilt and contain old negative plates that are hard and gritty are never satisfactory to the owner and are invariably, the cause of considerable trouble and annoyance.

It is not fair to say that all negatives of this character are bad, but they can be brought to a semblance of their original condition only by a long charge at a very low rate, spreading the work over a period of not less than two to three weeks.

TRUCK MAKERS USE BARGES

Truck manufacturers are resorting to the government-owned barge lines operating on the Mississippi to supply trucks to their southern dealers. The service is about 40 percent cheaper than railroad freight rates, and in addition the manufacturers are able to get space on the barges when no railroad cars have been available.

Rolls Royce Man Praises Milburn

Distributor In New York Finds Electric His Most Useful Car

The officials of the Milburn Wagon Company recently entertained the New York Representatives of the Rolls Royce Motor Company; universally recognised as the world's most exclusive automobile; who motored to Toledo in a Rolls Royce car equipped with a special speedster body.

While visiting the Milburn Factory a great many topics came under discussion, such as the success of the Rolls Royce engine in fast aeroplanes during the war and those in use in the largest British dirigibles of which the R-34 completed a successful trans-Atlantic flight.

What pleased the Milburn officials most, however, was the remark made by Mr. Schuette, President of the New York Company to the effect that the Milburn Light Electric was the most satisfactory and useful automobile he had ever owned. This statement from a man who has owned and driven all makes of cars is, to say the least, very flattering and speaks well for the high reputation enjoyed by the Milburn car.

Mr. Schuette also stated that he always drove to and from his office in his Milburn and that no car is as convenient in the congested New York Streets. Furthermore he could leave it out day or night in front of his dwelling or office as it never got out of order and needed very little attention.

The question of price naturally does not enter into the selection of an automobile with Mr. Schuette; he investigates, and after investigation buys what he considers the best.

DON'T BE SPACE HOG

Don't be a space hog. Many a motorist has been greatly inconvenienced by the driver who will deliberately run his machine into a space just vacated by two machines in such a manner that it is impossible for another machine to get in. Then there is the amateur motorist who will invariably park his car parallel to the curb when he is supposed to run it in at an angle. Parking facilities down town are meager enough without having to contend with this form of inconvenience—the space hog.

Yeh—and then there is the road hog. He is worse than his big brother. It is not fun to run along behind a slowpoke for miles and miles and try to get ahead of him, only to have him move over so that if you do try to pass you will have to run off the road.

"If we all remember the Golden Rule this world would be a lot pleasanter place to live in."

"Try to do the right thing on the road and in the parking space, and you will have a great deal less trouble."

The Car for the Owner-Driver

The All British

STANDARD

Standard LIGHT CAR

The High Clearance and Long Wheelbase are just two features that help to make the *Standard Light Car* the Car for the Overseas Owner-Driver.

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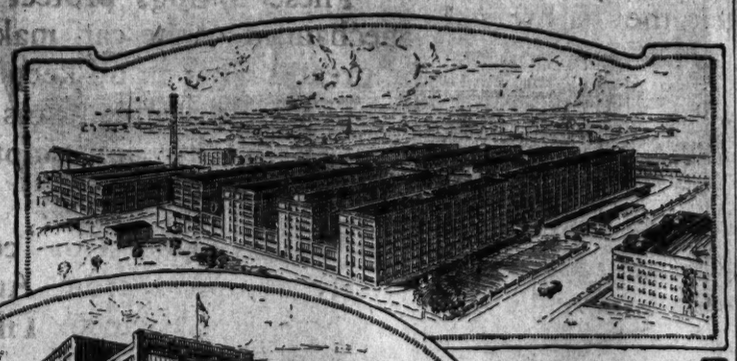
125 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

STANDARD MOTOR CO., LTD., Coventry.



Plant No. 1—Capacity: 20,000 tires a day—concentrated on large tires, cords and truck tires. Manufacturers study it, technical colleges use it, as an example of efficiency in manufacture and organization

Plant No. 2—Devoted exclusively to 8¼-inch tires—capacity 6,000 a day. This new plant with Plant No. 1 gives Firestone the largest tire capacity in America. Builds the most nearly perfect 8¼-inch tire constructed and saves from 10% to 50% in every factory operation.

36,000 Tires a Day

THE Firestone Plants No. 1 and No. 2 have a combined capacity of 36,000 tires a day. Firestone has won this greater volume by giving more value. And now this added volume enables Firestone to give greater value than ever.

The success of the Standard Oversize Cord Tire is one reason. Another is the big saving car owners are getting with this Special Molded 3½-inch tire. Mileage extraordinary is the rule.

Firestone has built the biggest volume in America on *Tire character*. Volume in turn has cut costs, increased quality and led directly to the construction of Plant No. 2 with its 16,000 daily capacity on the 3½-inch tire, and increased the capacity of Plant No. 1 on the larger sizes.

Decide that you will get the benefit of the Firestone ability to deliver—

Most Miles per Dollar

The Central Garage Co.

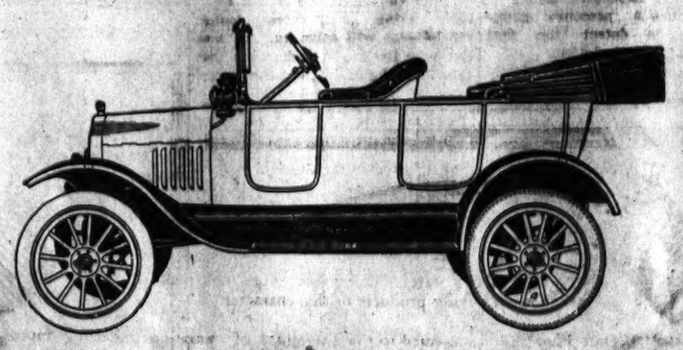
2A, Jinkee Road, Shanghai

Firestone

Ford

Ford

FORD



"The Universal Car"

We beg to announce the arrival of the

NEW FORD CAR

complete with

ELECTRIC STARTER

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How To Increase Tire Mileage By Proper Care Of Tubes

It must be remembered that a tire consists of a casing and a tube. The two are interdependent. The casing protects the tube, which is the air container and in turn the tube supports the casing with a cushion of air.

An injury to either casing or tube may immediately or in time affect the other. Thus, a fabric break in the casing may ultimately injure the tube, or a slow leak in the tube may cause casing injuries due to underinflation.

Consequently, the importance of the proper care of the inner tube cannot be too strongly emphasised. Tubes kept properly inflated and protected from injury will surely deliver more mileage.

Here is a brief description of the various causes of tube injury, the ultimate result of an injury, and a simple, easy method of prevention and repair.

SPARE TUBE UNPROTECTED

Always protect spare tubes. Do not fold and carry them loosely in the tool box. Here they come in contact with greases, oils and tools. The oil and grease cause the rubber to rot; the tools with their sharp edges often gash the tube. The tube is frequently shifted around during a hurried search for some needed article and in time the vibration and jolting of the car chafes and deeply wears the folded edges.

If spots of grease and oil are noticed on the tube, clean them off with good gasoline. Spare tubes should be entirely deflated and kept folded in a bag. Do this by opening the valve and rolling up the tube, so that all the air is forced out. Then, replace the valvecap, fold up the tube, tie it with a string or a rubber band, dust with a talc and put it in a tube bag.

2. Improper Application Of Talc

Talc is used in the casing to provide lubrication for the tube, to prevent tube chafing and to keep the tube from sticking to the casing wall.

When talc is sifted moderately on the inside of the casing as the tube is removed, it lessens the friction between the tube and the casing, reduces heat, and lengthens the life of the tube.

To apply the talc sprinkle it into the casing while turning the latter. The talc adheres to the inside casing wall and provides a smooth lubricated surface for the tube.

When too little talc is used, the tube has a tendency to stick to or even vulcanise to the inside casing wall. Thus, when removing the tube from the casing, it may be torn or ripped. If it does stick pour a small amount of gasoline on the part that is sticking, then pull the tube carefully and slowly so that as it breaks away the tube is not torn.

On the other hand, if too much talc is used, a residue may accumulate in one spot. This residue of talc packs, bakes, and hardens in use and the sharp lumps cut into the rubber tube wall.

Use plenty of talc, but remove all excess from the casing, by bouncing the tire and scraping out the accumulation in the bottom.

Now, if the tube does stick to the casing and if when taken out it is not badly torn, then it is entirely feasible to repair it yourself.

The repair of these smaller injuries is similar to the repair of small tube injuries caused by punctures, pinching and blowouts.

A serious injury should be repaired by an expert vulcaniser.

3. Improper Application Of Tube Inside Casing

A tube should never be inserted in a dirty casing, or a casing that has not been properly talced.

When a tube is inserted in the casing, care should be taken that it is not pinched between the casing and the rim; that there is no tension on the tube caused by improper adjustment at the valve stem hole in the rim, which also may cause the tube to be pinched and torn.

If a flap is used, be sure it is inserted smoothly between the beads of the casing and the tube; this prevents the tube from being pinched under the beads.

To properly apply the tube in the casing follow this procedure:

(a) Remove all dirt from the casing.

(b) Thoroughly talc the casing and remove all excess by bouncing the tire and scraping out the residue.

(c) Inflate the tube slightly before insertion so that it will lie smoothly in the casing without being twisted or apt to be pinched between bead and rim.

(d) Next put the valve cap back on the stem.

(e) If a flap is used be sure that it fits properly.

(f) Be sure that there is no tension caused by improper adjustment of the valve stem to the valve stem hole in the rim.

4. Underinflation

Underinflation is caused by a slow seepage of air through a dirty or worn valve or by a slow leak in the rubber tube.

Either of these may not seem great enough to be considered important, but in time they allow enough air to escape to reduce the pressure below the safety point. The side wall of the tire may be broken or a stone bruise may be inflicted, both of which, unless quickly repaired, will cause weakening of the casing and an injury to the tube, finally resulting in a blowout.

If the car is run while the tire is flat, it is evident also that the tube will be pinched between the rim and the casing, often causing total destruction of the tube.

To prevent expensive injury of this sort, use a pressure gauge frequently to detect the first evidences of underinflation.

Oftentimes a tire deflates slowly when no injury can be detected in the tube itself. In such cases test the valve by inflating the tube and pulling the uncapped valve stem under water. If the valve is leaky, air bubbles will come up. To test the tube itself. In such cases test tube from the casing, wet the finger, rub it over the valve opening, and if the valve is leaky, bubbles will form. If the leak is slow it may require thirty seconds to form a bubble.

If the valve leaks, remove the inside core and brush it with an ordinary tooth brush to remove all dirt. If this does not stop leakage, it is evident that it is worn out and new valve springs should be used.

5. Punctures

When casing and tube are both punctured from the outside by nails, glass or other sharp fragments, the tread should be repaired by using Tire Putty and Cement. Also an Adjustable Blowout Patch should be used as an emergency repair on the inside of the casing to cover up the injured inside fabric. This protects the tube, for the casing again presents a smooth even surface. For a permanent repair the tire should be vulcanised.

Particles of dirt and grit inside the casing or flakes of rust from the rim often cause slow leaks and punctures in the tube. To prevent tube injury from these inside causes, see that the casing is thoroughly cleaned, and then hammer the rim while the tire is removed and scrape off all loose flakes of rust and dirt. The rim should then be painted with graphite paint.

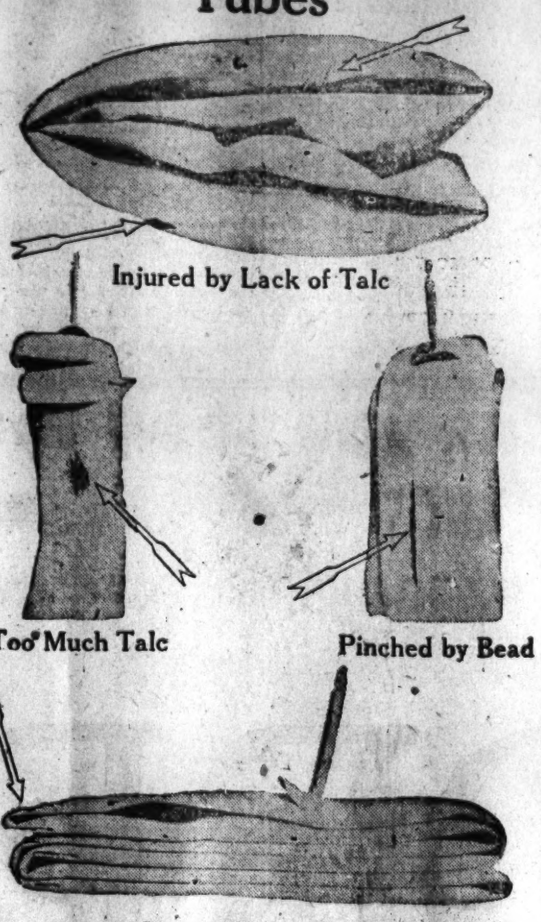
These small tube injuries caused from the inside, and those noted in the preceding paragraphs, caused by nails and glass, can be quickly repaired by following the directions given below, but large injuries should be repaired by an expert vulcaniser.

Repairing tube punctures and small breaks:

First, rough up the tube around the cut or puncture with sandpaper, a dull edge or with a metal buffer. Clean with gasoline on a rag and allow to dry. Next, apply two separate coats of Patching Cement. Allow each coat to dry until it becomes sticky; approximately 4 or 5 minutes is required.

Now take a Self-Cure Inner tube Patch, or cut a piece of sheet gum enough to cover the injury and to extend one-half inch or more on each side. Remove the holland (which is a layer of cloth placed over the pure gum adhesive side of the patch to protect it), place the patch over the injury at once, the uncured side down, and keep under pressure for two or three minutes—longer if possible.

It is a good idea to press the tube at the patch on the warm radiator of the car, as this facilitates the drying and produces a firm union of tube and patch. After the patch is firmly seated, dust with talc and the tube is ready for use.



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No mechanical experience is necessary to use Johnson's Carbon Remover. You, yourself, can obtain satisfactory results in five minutes. See your dealer today. Get a tin of Johnson's Carbon Remover and learn for yourself just how easy the Easy Way is.

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COLE EIGHT HAS SPECIAL DEVICE

Carbureter Makes For Smooth Operation—Frequent Adjustments Not Required

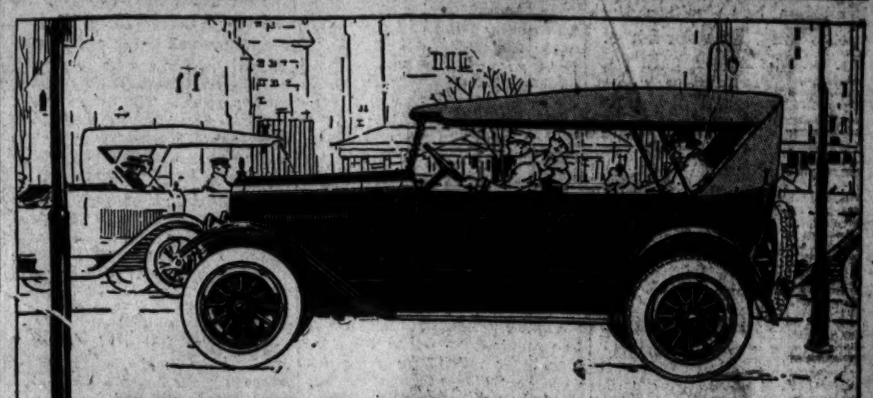
One of the most recent improvements incorporated in the Cole Aero eight models that adds so much to the smooth operation of the motor is the special carburetor, with which the models are equipped. It has been designed particularly for the Aero eight motor and will answer its requirements at all times without the different adjustments common to most carburetor.

An accelerating well at the side of the carburetor is provided with a small plunger, attached to the throttle lever. This device makes it possible for the maximum amount of gasoline to be supplied to the motor almost instantly. When the throttle or accelerator is pushed open all at once the plunger forces raw fuel from the accelerating well into the intake manifolds. In this way the motor can be supplied with the maximum amount of fuel in an instant and the car is afforded a smooth, quick pickup.

Only two adjustments are possible on the carburetor. These are the high speed and the low speed adjustments. The two changes are always made at the Cole factory, where they are thoroughly tested, and it is seldom necessary for the motorist to give them any attention whatsoever. When the low and high needles are adjusted properly the Aero eight motor will operate smoothly at its maximum r. p. m. or at idling speed, and the changes from these speeds may be made with great rapidity by merely operating the hand throttle or foot accelerator.

FRANCE GOOD MARKET

With the import tax on automobiles reduced from 70 to 45 percent, France promises to be a growing market for American cars. The reduction came as a presidential decree. Automobile dealers of France predict a further reduction to 33 percent, provided the United States tariff is similarly reduced.



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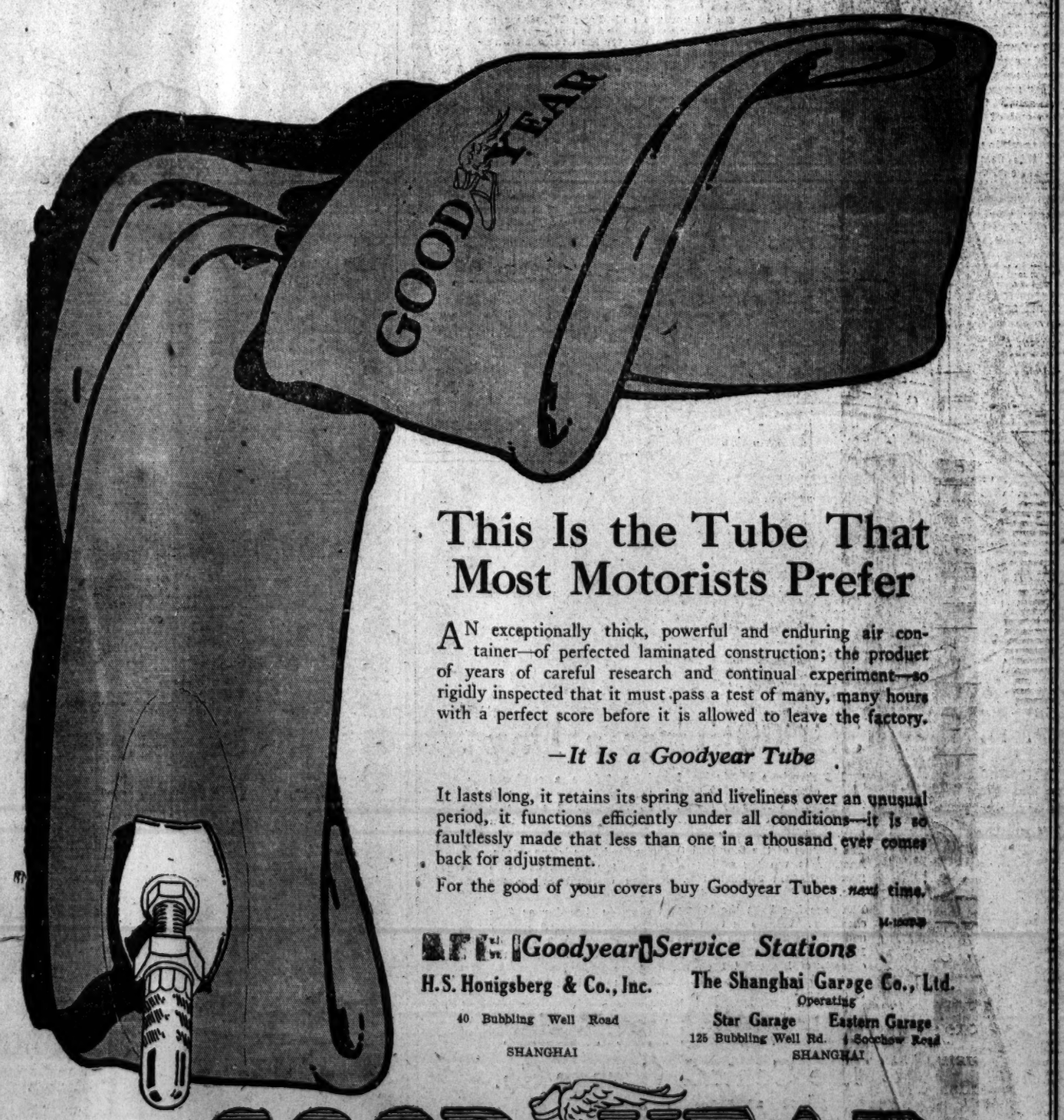

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GOODYEAR TUBES

Motor Car Utility Is Emphasised By Strike

Transport Efficiency For Public Needs Depends Upon Road Conditions—Demand For Highway Engineers

One or two more strikes like the recent railroad tieup will visualise clearer than any other effort the urgent necessity for the best possible system of good roads and efficient methods of motor transportation, says the New York Times. A similar situation was presented in England a few months ago, and the fleets of motor trucks which were quickly mobilised performed high-class efficient service in transporting the necessities of life and furnished a strong object lesson of the future possibilities of the motor truck, especially in short-haul traffic accommodations.

It is interesting to note that a radical readjustment from the viewpoint of both the public and those in charge of road construction is in process regarding not so much the necessity of more and better roads as in the direction of wise construction for the transportation demands of the immediate future. Our colleges and universities are recognising this new trend in the solution of the road problem and are establishing special courses connected with the civil engineering departments in highway engineering. The object is to turn out men with a comprehensive knowledge of highway and traffic conditions. Men possessing such training are virtually assured of well-paid positions at once.

HIGHWAY SPECIALISTS

A prominent engineer of this city recently stated that his firm was receiving numerous requests for well-trained technical men from highway officials in many states, counties and towns. This indicates, he adds, the insufficient supply of such men, as well as the many openings waiting for those who have had thorough instruction in highway work. Highway work, he says, has become a specialised science and requires special preparation.

It was recognition of this condition that led the New York University to establish a highway engineering course in the College of Engineering, under Dean Charles H. Snow. To take charge of this important work H. Eltinge Breed, former Deputy Commissioner of Highways in this State, was recently appointed, and he has already started his lectures. Several of the Western universities have been somewhat in advance of those in the East in this respect, notably the University of Michigan, where Arthur H. Blanchard, formerly connected with Columbia University, was appointed last Fall to the first Professorship of Highway Engineering. Washington and Nebraska Universities have similar courses, while in the East the best instruction of this character has been given at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy.

GOOD POSITIONS OPEN

"Capable highway engineers are assured of good paying positions," said Mr. Breed. "Men in this line of work who were formerly getting from $800 to $1,500 a year are now readily obtaining $1,200 to $5,000. Practically all of the highway State departments have been obliged to raise their salaries to retain efficient men. New York State unfortunately lost several good men who found they could do better elsewhere, but salaries have recently been increased, and New York State has as able a staff of men under Commissioner Greene as probably will be found in any State Department.

"Complaints are being made frequently that roads are breaking up. This cannot be denied, but in the present readjustment of our road problems the general public must recognise the magnitude of the transportation changes which have come within recent years. Practically all of our best roads in the past were designed for traffic not exceeding much more than five-ton loads. Now these same roads are carrying loads of fifteen tons and more, New York State limiting the single load on four wheels to 25,000 pounds.

"Of the 8,000 miles of improved highways in New York probably not more than 300 miles are suitable to fifteen-ton traffic. The traffic is growing faster than the roads and we have all got to exercise patience in addition to insisting upon a proper economic treatment of the road question, so that the money spent may be used by those who understand how to get the best possible results. With the growing appreciation by the public that really good roads are essential there will surely be a greater tendency to criticise the work if not satisfactorily done to meet the peculiar transportation needs."

LABOR PROBLEM SERIOUS

Mr. Breed cited the case of the Franklin Turnpike between Hohokus and Suffern as an example of the changed road condition. That road was built about seven years ago and did excellent service for medium weight traffic, but the heavier demands made upon it have cut the road up badly. Commissioner Greene is now completing projects for two roads in Dutchess County, each having a width of 18 feet. New Jersey is very much alive to the new roads problems and is finishing a fine stretch of concrete road on the White Horse Pike between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, 20 feet wide. More than forty miles of it will be concrete surface, and it is expected to be entirely completed this year.

The problem of labor, which is a very serious one, is being solved by the employment of convict labor in many States. New Jersey is using such labor, restricting convict employment to those confined in reformatories, and New York has taken the same policy, a bill authorising the use of reformatory prisoners for road work having been signed by Governor Smith last week.

FIRESTONE SLOGAN IS MADE NATIONAL

'Ship By Truck' Is Adopted By National Association Of Sales Managers

"Ship by truck," the slogan which H. S. Firestone, president of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, originated and which the company has been given national circulation by advertising and general publicity, has been adopted by the National Association of Motor Truck Sales Managers. The Firestone company's symbol incorporating the slogan—a wheel in motion, with the slogan, written across it—has also been adopted by the association.

This action of the association, which is the organisation that put on the national development tour of motor trucks last summer and which is recognised as the official representative of the motor truck industry, was taken at a convention held recently in Detroit to consider ways and means of promoting increased use of motor trucks.

According to J. E. Tracey, president of the association, the action of the convention means that the association will concentrate the full strength of its influence and prestige behind the ship-by-truck movement.

"A review of the past activities of your company," he wrote Mr. Firestone, "indicates excellent results in the use of the slogan ship by truck," coupled with the work of your ship-by-truck, bureaus throughout the country.

"Your 'ship-by-truck' slogan and the design in which it is incorporated are looked upon as a most apt presentation in the briefest possible form. The three words, 'ship by truck,' constitute, in our opinion, the keystone of all efforts that have been made to bring favorably to the attention of the people of this country the great utility of the motor truck.

"We realise the intensive and far-reaching efforts you have put behind this movement. With full knowledge of the strong impression it has made upon the commercial activities of this country, we feel the idea it conveys has grown even beyond the limits of your great company to continue to carry its message to the extent it warrants.

"For the benefit of the industry and with a belief in the broadminded policy that actuates your company, our association asks you publicity to endow the ship-by-truck slogan to our association to be used by all members, and to be recommended for use by all individuals and organisations interested in motor truck transportation."

In contributing the slogan and symbol, the Firestone company, according to E. Farr, chief of the company's ship by truck bureau, is giving definite form to the policy that has guided its work during the past year.

BLOWN FUSES

When lighting fuses blow out one after another it is foolish to keep on replacing them. It is common sense to look for the fundamental cause of the trouble. The first place to look for the cause of trouble is in the cut out. If this part of the lighting system is of the type that has points which may become stuck, this is very likely to be the cause of fuse blowing.

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If you are looking for current to ring bells; operate telephones and signals; light lanterns; ignite charges of motor boats, use Columbia Batteries.

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The Fahnestock Spring Clip binding post, shown in the illustration, is a Columbia feature that sells batteries. With this binding Post it is a matter of pressing down the spring and inserting the wire—and the connection is made.

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WHEN builders of any motor car had produced 50,000 cars on a single chassis design, they might rightly feel that perfection had about been reached.

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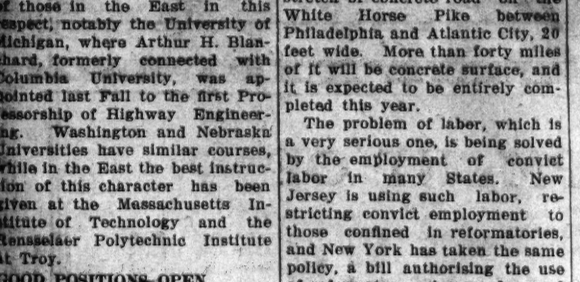
You will be agreeably surprised with today's Maxwell.



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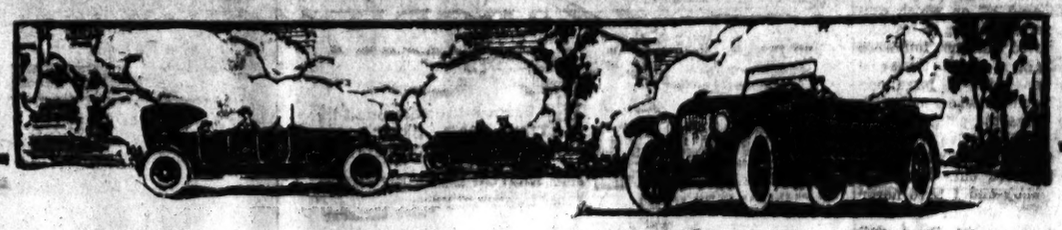

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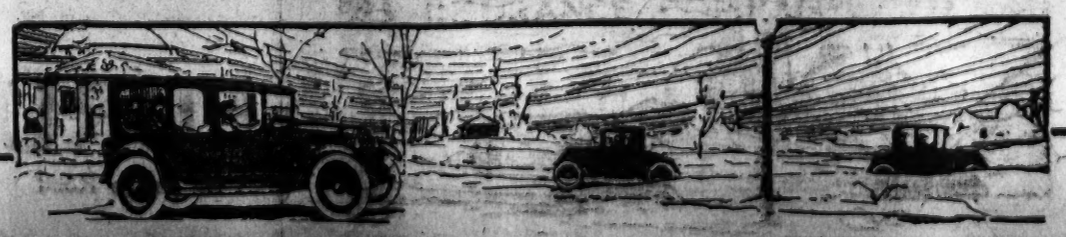


Six-Wheeled Truck Is Success In Trials Verdict Of Engineer

Is the motor truck of the future to be built with six and even eight wheels?

The multiple wheel truck with tandem axle drive is now declared to be practical after two years of experiment conducted by The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio. E. W. Templin, designing engineer of the Highway Transportation Department of Goodyear declares that the principle of the six wheel truck can no longer be questioned, and that the type he has been working on for the past two years is practical in every way and needs only a few minor changes before it is ready to be manufactured and placed on the market.

The big idea behind the six wheel truck is to carry a heavier load on smaller tires; reduce materially the weight of the truck; lessen expense and cost operation and above all speed the arrival of the freight on pneumatic tires. It is said in favor of the tandem wheels that they will sustain tremendous loads without overloading the tires and with five inch clearance between the wheels the combined weight of truck and load is distributed in such a manner as to insure easy going on any highway without damaging the road.

GREAT CLEARANCE

The type used by Mr. Templin was built with a 5 x 6 Hercules motor and 1½-ton axles, solid tire rating of standard construction. Goodyear demountable rims are used with 21" brake drums. The truck weighs 800 pounds less than the average 5-ton solid tire job.

The "six wheeler," as it is commonly called around Akron where experiments have been going on, has a ground clearance 1½ times greater than the average motor truck. The speed is governed to 30 miles an hour at 1,400 RPM of engine. It is equipped with 7 speed transmission.

When this truck was first shown to a number of members of a Society of Automotive Engineers, who came to Akron especially to look it over, they asked the question, "how do the rear wheels turn around a corner." This is explained on the same principle that an interurban trolley car turns a corner on its tracks; the traction and flexibility of the tires is given as the principle reason for the ease with which these tandem wheels turn sharply and follow the front wheels around any curve. Mr. Templin, designer of the truck, also calls attention to the fact that the four tires on the rear, size 40 x 8 cost less than two 42 x 12 tires.

CARRIES FIVE TONS

Mr. Templin declares that the six wheel truck of the design which he has just brought out will carry 5 tons without overloading the tires, which are 40 x 8 fronts and rears. For inspection by a party of engineers who recently visited Akron, Mr. Templin ran the truck out in the country over certain bad places in the road and drove it into the ditch at the side of the road and out again. This was done to demonstrate the flexibility of the tandem drive. In fact it showed that the tandem drive is more flexible than is required for the worst kind of service.

Now that the six wheel truck has "come out" the question arises, "in what field of usefulness will it operate?" P. W. Litchfield, vice president and factory manager of the Goodyear Company, who is responsible for the idea of a truck on six wheels, is of the opinion that it will be used largely in long distance freight hauling, and heavy duty trucking in town and country. There is also talk in engineering circles that an eight wheel truck will shortly make its appearance, there being experiments at the present time with this type of truck for the purpose of hauling passengers in cities that have outgrown their street car service.

PUMP IS NECESSARY

The new truck emphasisps the necessity of carrying equipment to inflate tires. Back of the seat where it will not interfere with the power under the hood is carried a two cylinder Kellogg Pump with capacity to inflate a 10 inch tire to 150 lbs. in nine minutes.

Only a few years ago the idea that pneumatic tires could be used on trucks of any kind was ridiculed. Now that the use of the pneumatic tire for trucks has been universally accepted, experiments conducted show that the larger the weight placed upon a single axle truck, the larger must be the tires, and now as a final culmination of the experiment it is proven beyond a doubt that the tandem axle drive with four wheels is a logical successor of the single axle drive, and that four wheels with smaller tires will carry a greater pay load than two wheels with the very largest tires manufactured. While it might be a year or two before the tandem axle drive or six wheel truck is placed upon the market by some truck manufacturers, still engineers regard the new type as a step nearer in the hope of future domination of the world's transportation by the motor truck.

While Goodyear does not contemplate manufacturing trucks it does propose to carry on experiments for the benefit of the truck user and manufacturers in the hope that it can contribute valuable developments to improve transportation by highways.

REMOVING STUCK VALVES

Stuck tire valves on which the top has sheared off or which cannot be removed with a valve tool can be removed in the following manner. Take a small three-cornered file or grind a large one down on the emery wheel and with a hammer drive the point down in the center of the valve core and use the file as a handle with which to screw the core out. I run a vulcanising shop and I have never had this method to fail as a last resort for removing "contrary" valve cores.

CONSTRUCTION OF CAR IS ESSENTIAL TO TIRE'S MILEAGE

Reason Made Clear Why Lighter Cars Are Easier On Tires Than Heavier Makes

The relation of an automobile's construction to the tire mileage obtained is something that very few automobile owners consider. However, experts on the question will admit that on the manner in which the weight of a motor car is carried and distributed on the tires depends largely the wear on the tire and consequently the satisfaction obtained from the tire equipment.

And, so, taking this analysis, we might say that a record tire mileage, is just as much—or even more—of a compliment to the construction of the car as to the tire itself.

BALANCING WEIGHT EVENLY

If we analyse automobile construction we will find that in-so-far as pressure on the tire is concerned, there are two kinds of weight—sprung weight, or that suspended above and on the springs of the car, and unsprung weight, or that carried directly on the tires. Experts have figured out that in general wear and tear on the tires one pound of weight on the tires direct is as damaging as eleven pounds of sprung weight.

Of course the total weight of the car must at some time be carried on the four wheels. If this weight is evenly distributed then the car is well balanced and does not skid. If such is not the case we get a skidding of the end where the weight is greatest.

The tendency to reduce the total weight of the car is evident in the steps being taken by many manufacturers to replace heavier parts with lighter parts. Aluminum bodies are replacing steel ones, wire wheels are being employed to replace the heavier artillery type wheel. "The Franklin Company has gone a step further and introduced an ash frame, which not only reduces weight, but also adds to the resiliency of the car," points out Walter Beale, sales manager of Schuman Carriage Co., Franklin distributers here.

LIGHT CAR'S VALUE

"The value of a light car is evident, especially when the tire factor is considered. Supposing you have two men, one weighing 100 pounds and another weighing 200, both barefoot. Both these men jump from an elevation of several feet into a gravel pit. What would be the result?

"The lighter man, whose feet are probably no tougher than those of the heavy man, will probably feel some discomfort from the sharp pebbles, but will land without bruising his feet. The heavy man, on the contrary, due to gravity acting on the heavier mass, will probably suffer much more.

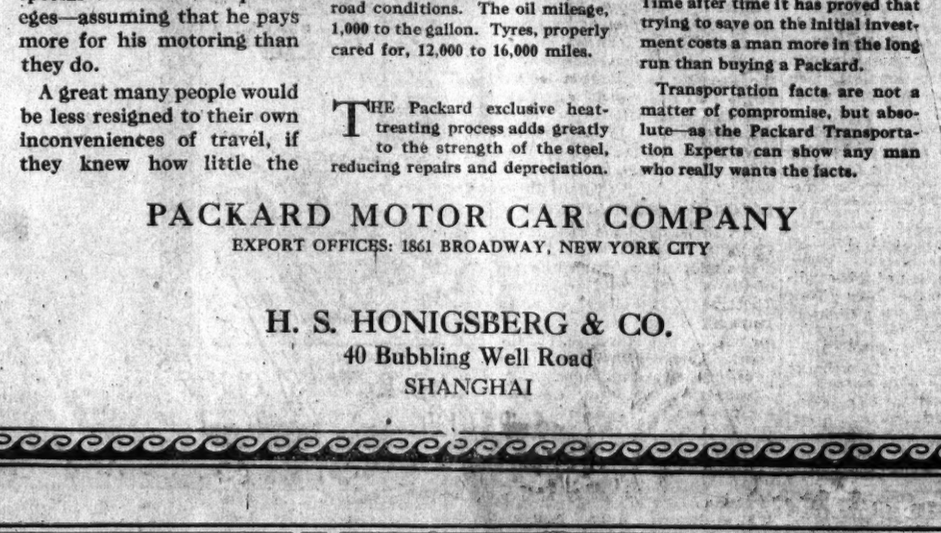
"It is the same with a tire. A light load will bounce on the tire and show no effect, while the heavy load will probably cause a tire bruise, which, unlike the human foot bruise, will not heal. Such a bruise develops into a weakness, which causes a blow-out sooner or later. So there is no doubt an advantage in reducing the weight on a set of tires. Light cars always give better mileage than heavier machines."

PRESCRIPTION FOR DISTILLED WATER

Distilled water is, of course, absolutely essential for the storage battery. It is not always possible to procure this easily, and any car owner can make his own distilled water by means of a very simple apparatus. Have a length of annealed copper tubing coiled, so that it will fit in a dishpan. Connect the end of the copper tubing with an ordinary tea kettle by means of a short piece of rubber tubing. The other end of the tube is curved so that the water passing down will drip into a bottle or other container. The dishpan in which the coil rests is filled with cold water, frequently renewed to keep it cold. The water in the tea kettle is boiled and the steam so produced passes out of the spout into the tube, through the coil, where it is cooled and condensed back into water again, and is finally collected for use in the bottle at the end of the copper tube.

REMOVING INSULATION

In removing insulation from stranded wire be very careful not to cut any of the fine threads. These are so small that it is an easy matter to slice off five or six with the insulation. Each of these strands does its share in carrying the current to the lamps.



3374 passengers in cars of 31 different makes drove up before this Opera House entrance one evening last month. Many of them are traveling in second-class comfort, not realizing that they pay first-class prices for it.

Does it Really Cost any more to Travel First Class

YOU will often hear people say, with an air of resignation, how much they would rather ride in a fine car, if they could only afford it—putting the expensive car owner in a class apart—with special comforts and privileges—assuming that he pays more for his motoring than they do.

A great many people would be less resigned to their own inconveniences of travel, if they knew how little the Packard owner pays for the comfort they speak of.

Packard Transportation never costs more than second-class transportation—and often less.

The gasoline mileage of the Packard is from 10 to 14, according to road conditions. The oil mileage, 1,000 to the gallon. Tyres, properly cared for, 12,000 to 16,000 miles.

THE Packard exclusive heat-treating process adds greatly to the strength of the steel, reducing repairs and depreciation.

The longer life and greater used value of the Packard more than takes care of the difference in initial investment.

FOR twenty years the Packard Company has been studying motor cars from the standpoint of Transportation Experts. Time after time it has proved that trying to save on the initial investment costs a man more in the long run than buying a Packard.

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The China Press

SPORT SECTION

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1920

ENGLISH CUPWON BY ASTON VILLA

First Final Played Away From Crystal Palace Described As 'Staid'

ATTENDANCE DISAPPOINTS

Huddersfield Center-Half Puts Ball Through Own Goal For Only Score

London, April 26.—In comparison with so many other finals, this one at Stamford Bridge deserves to go down in football history as the Staid Final.

In my long experience of these games I cannot recall one in which there was so little enthusiasm at the actual play. There was, in fact, an almost complete absence of that effervescence so generally associated with the final. There were a few rattles and a few fluttering banners denoting that somebody was from Huddersfield or Birmingham way, but apart from these there was little fervor. Somehow or other it was a final that failed to grip. An unemotional final.

The crowd was for such an event, strangely silent, when one recalls the roars that used to echo for miles around the Crystal Palace, the real home of the final. The spectators did let themselves "rip" when Prince Henry was presenting the Cup, but that was about the only time.

Stamford Bridge is in many respects a wonderful ground, and it served its purpose excellently for Saturday's game, but somehow or other people seemed to miss the environment of the Palace slopes, the guardian trees with their human freights swaying in the breeze, and all the hundred and one memories associated with the Palace and the final. Perhaps that was why Saturday's one goal was received in comparative silence!

THE ATTENDANCE

The attendance of 50,018 this year is astonishing. They were prepared for 80,000 at least. It is the smallest since 1896, when it was 48,836. These figures look small beside the noble proportions of 120,081, when the Villa won their fifth final, the 101,117 when they got their fourth, and the 110,820 in 1901 when the Spurs brought the Cup to London.

A few reasons can be advanced for Saturday's small total. One is that the minimum price of admission was 3s., another is that a London club was not playing, a third is that the cost of travel and the absence of cheap excursion trains kept thousands at home in the north and the Midlands. There was, however, one record—the total receipts were £9,722 10s.

In this Staid Final there were few thrills. It was not a great revelation of football skill. It was simply a hard, fast, always tear-away sort of game. There was perhaps sufficient "devil" about it in midfield and elsewhere but too little in the locality from whence goals are scored. The goalkeepers got little to do and in consequence the spectators were uninspired. There have been many more better finals. Certainly few so silent.

VILLA JUST DESERVE TO WIN

Aston Villa just deserved to create the record of having now won the Cup six times. They controlled the majority of the attacks but they failed completely as marksmen. Some of their movements were pretty and in the traditional Villa style, but generally it was not one of the team's best displays. And the same can be said of Huddersfield. In their game there was a lot of hard, plodding work and little of the real art of football—the close dribble to beat the man and then the ball spun on to distinct advantage.

A very lively ball obviously bothered the players, and yet they say that great footballers can control "any old ball." The ball was far too often in the air. There were far too many full-power kicks at it, and it performed its function in wonderful flights. If there had been a few Scots in the teams maybe they would have kept it on the ground, which is the best place to play football that attracts. But in this game there was only one Scot and he was Mutch in the Huddersfield goal. As usual one or two men of renown failed to play up to their reputation, and that also helped to make this a Staid Final.

The teams:

Aston Villa.—S. Hardy, goal; T. Smart, T. Weston, backs; A. Ducat, F. Baron, F. Moss, half backs; C. W. Wallace, W. G. Kirton, W. Walker, C. Stephenson, A. Dorrell, forwards.

Huddersfield Town.—A. Mutch, goal; J. W. Wood, F. E. Bullock, backs; C. Slade, T. Wilson, W. Watson, half-backs; G. E. Richardson, F. Mann, S. Taylor, J. Swann, E. Islip, forwards.

Referee: Mr. J. T. Howcroft, of Bolton. Linesmen: Messrs.

(Continued on Page 2)

Pitcher Neff In Good Form

Pitcher Art Neff, of the New York Giants, putting 'em over at the training camp at San Antonio. The star pitcher is already in mid-season form and is looking forward to one of the best seasons of his major league career.

MENAGERIE TO ESCAPE TODAY

Tigers And Wolves Will Eat Raw Meat On Baseball Diamond

The real, savage, raw meat baseball exhibition that was to be staged today at 3 p.m. has been postponed. Due to the fact that the International team not being in their best shape as yet; they asked for a postponement until next Sunday afternoon. Their manager explained that his team had not yet assimilated enough of the Liberty Steak diet that would put them in condition to eat up the Shanghai team. They have great need to be in the best of shape as the home machine is beginning at last to find itself.

While the game of yesterday is no criterion, the team showed by its form in the field and at the bat that it will certainly take a real team to lift its scalp.

The departure of Crow to Tientsin has lost another old timer who was a host of strength. Tientsin will gain in proportion to Shanghai's loss, as "Brad" will hold down the keystone sack for the up-country bunch.

The attraction this afternoon will be the clash between Doc Clapp's "Tigers" and Down's "Wolf hounds." The fur is sure to fly when the menagerie is turned loose on the field at 3:30 p.m.

Chapman and Brown will be on hand to preserve order on the field.

FILIPINOS SMOTHERED

The score board read 32 to 0 at the end of the game played yesterday afternoon between the Filipinos and the home lot swatters. As a game, it was more of an endurance test on the part of the regulars; in which it appeared that the boys were trying to work up a perspiration rather than trying to play ball. It really was not necessary to play ball at all.

Shanghai batters would walk up to the plate, swing at any old thing and run until they became tired, then stop at the nearest base that was handy.

It was awful.

The annihilation of the little brown men was complete.

The game attracted a lot of spectators who were laboring under the delusion that they were in for a treat. Having in mind the great little team that played in the series here last summer, it was expected that a tight game was on tapis.

ALL A MISTAKE

The first inning showed the fans present that it was all a mistake. The scorer gave up his job early in the game as he could not keep up with all the hits, runs and misplays that tumbled over each other in such rapid succession.

That merciless bunch of bat swingers who represent Shanghai plied the old willow until their arms ached. As one of the players remarked "the warm weather helped to keep the score down." For which the Filipinos have to be thankful.

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

This wicked world is out of joint
And things have gone to pot-ski.
The Drys have scored another point,
The weather's very hot-ski.
The Bolshevist in Russia thrives
They say he's finished Trotski
The local Russ
Says "Make no fuss
The news is all darn rot-ski."

* * *

Some folk went home by Empress boat
Across the broad Atlantic.
The cabins got their savage goat
And they got writing frantic.
But now the fares have gone sky high,
They're absolute extortion,
The P. and O.
Won't let you go
Unless you spend a fortune!

* * *

The Army now it's left the Rhine
No longer is attractive;
So Pershing wishes to resign
And thus become more active.
Perhaps upon a new campaign
His service is essential:
If he went Wet
I'll bet he'd get
The office presidential.

* * *

"I thought the cinema was going to destroy the reading of books and the habit of going to plays. It has not. The cinema is a great teacher. It has developed the taste for reading and the taste for plays, and cinema, even now, is a great educational factor in this country."

So said Sir Gilbert Parker, and so says Cochrane of the Universal Film Company. Perhaps you remember that I introduced the latter gentleman to you in these columns last Sunday. Since than it has been my pleasure to talk pictures with him and to hear the romance of the rise of at least one of the great companies that have made the Movies probably the greatest, or rather the most popular form, of entertainment at present before the public.

Many years ago it was said of Chicago that it was a city where "They eat all they can and can all they can't" but the place has been recently discovered afresh by "Life" and now we are beginning to hear some of its prehistoric history. Take your minds back to the very early part of the Twentieth Century when Kruger was not at all popular; when the Kaiser was racing his yachts against those of Sir Thomas Lipton on the placid waters of Cowes; when Shanghai was a spot somewhere in China and the ups and downs of exchange were not as frequent as they are in these more advanced days; when America was still as wet as it wanted to be; when Pussyfoot Johnson hardly knew there was such a place as England; when Ireland asked for Home Rule and didn't seem to mind if she did not get it, and when Domino or THE CHINA PRESS had not even been heard of; yes, take your minds back and all unknown to you there was a little group of men who were starting out on the road to fame and wealth—in Chicago.

"One of them was in the clothes business. I am not sure if they were old clothes or ready-made ones, but it is enough to guess that the man was in favor of Palestine for the Jews, that is if they hadn't a better home anywhere else. His name was Carl Laemmle, he had saved up a few dollars, not an unheard of thing, and he looked around to find someone else who also had some bucks to spare. He found one of the name of Cochrane. The two put their heads together and after standing outside a primitive picture palace for a whole day, and counting the numbers who entered the brilliant portals on their way to the darkness beyond, decided that there was a gold mine in the picture business.

"Good" said the two. "I have a brother," said one. "He is the advertising man on the *Record* and this job wants publicity."

Early to bed and early to rise
Aint no use unless you advertise.

So brother Cochrane was sent for. This is the Cochrane, dear reader, who is at present in China spying out the land to see just how many theaters he is going to open up here. Brother Cochrane came. Leaving a good job, he took the chance and after ups and downs "The Imp" movie company was formed. Things went well and very soon it was Laemmle who ejaculated "Why, boys, we are going to be millionaires." Activities were carried to New York where a factory, the size of which would not seriously interfere with the tennis court in your back garden, was built, and as picture after picture was released, so picture after picture was called for. Then came the Trusts in pictures and did their best to squash "The Imp," but "The Imp" was not to be easily squashed; it gathered around it all the "Independents" and so the Motion Picture Company of America was formed.

"Daddy Bernstein just an employe of the outfit was now sent to Southern California to see if all that was said about its climatic conditions was correct. He found the place so much to his liking that he began buying up most of the available land, and when Laemmle and Cochrane heard of the sum he had spent they were more scared than Little Willie was at Verdun. Things went with a bang however, and before baby had time to cut its first tooth a city arose and it was called Universal City, the very same place that I tried to describe last week. And so much for an Imp's growth.

Among the first constellation of stars to twinkle in the Universal Company was dainty little Mary Pickford, her ex-hubby Owen Moore, Tom Ince, the mighty producer, and George Tucker, who wrote and produced the Miracle Man. At present the biggest star they have is Priscilla Dean who makes a special study of crook parts. Local playgoers or rather movie fans will have a chance of seeing this Dorothy Phillips, another Universal Star, in a great picture called "Heart of Humanity."

Cochrane reckons that the "Big Three" in pictures are Mary Pickford, Priscilla Dean and Norma Talmadge. Harry Carey is starring for the (Universal in the Woolly West pictures, Miss Walcamp is already known to us as the lead in the big touring film the Lotus Flower. Frank Mayo is another of the luminaries.

I asked how the ordinary legitimate actor or actress got on when they took to being shot at with the camera. The answer was "Not at all well, but a notable exception is Frank Keenan." Naturally the names of Charlie Chaplin and Douglas Fairbanks came up for discussion. Fairbanks is an athlete with a charming personality that counts with any audience, but Chaplin is as clever as he is wealthy. He is even a better director than a player. He studies every gesture, every look, every movement, nothing must go wrong with him; if he stars all his pictures, if they are all one-man shows, they must be all million dollar one man shows. If hard work goes for anything then Chaplin is faithful and loyal to his public. He knows what they want and he is going to serve it up without a mistake. Such is Cochrane's tribute to Charlie.

* * *

Dave Griffith the producer of "Intolerance" is given the palm as the creator and presenter of extraordinary works. He is careful in the handling of his enormous crowds and principals, and it is his aim to so arrange his groups that at any moment the lantern can stop and the picture on the screen will show a work of art.

Mr. Cochrane becomes fascinating when he talks about the picture business. He knows his subject so thoroughly, and he is so much in love with his work, that he imparts his own enthusiasm to his hearers. He would scrap all bad films, he would delight the eye with things that educate and entertain, he would make picture palaces places that would be on an absolute equality with the best halls of entertainment. He does not think there is any likelihood of talking machines ever running parallel with the pictures, and if they were able to do so he thinks the universal language of the picture would be limited if words and actions went together.

Mr. Cochrane is leaving Shanghai shortly for a little time. He is going to Tokio, his head office in the Far East, and then he hopes to be back with arrangements complete by which all the latest and best pictures will be at the disposal of local movie fans.

* * *

A new type of talking machine has recently been invented which is said to reproduce so perfectly all the subtle inflections of the human voice that the listener has the absolute illusion of reality. A demonstration of its power was given a little while ago in Carnegie

(Continued on Page 2)

ST. JOHN'S WINS IN AQUATICS

Final Score In Contest Gives University Lead Of One Point

LARGE GALLERY ATTENDS

Great Interest Shown In Events In Tank At Chinese Y.M.C.A.

One of the most interesting aquatic competitions that has so far taken place in China was witnessed last Wednesday evening in the tank of the Y.M.C.A. (Chinese) on Szechuen Road.

The contest was an inter-organisation one between St. John's University and the Chinese Y.M.C.A., and it was an indication of how the Chinese are taking up the study of the art of natation with a will. There was a full house packed with the supporters of both teams, the homesters, as was but natural, being best supported. The items embraced practically all the customary aquatic stunts, with perhaps the unique exception of a game of water polo. A spirited contest ensued and well repaid the visitors for the heat of the building (though they certainly envied the competitors as they disported themselves in the tank). At the Y.M.C.A. tank the water is heated, and this was found to be a certain handicap on the St. John's men, who use a cold water tank.

A most interesting point arose in connection with the points to be allowed for the places in the events. As regards the individual events it had been more or less tacitly arranged that first place in each should count three points, second place two, and third place one point, and on the conclusion of all these individual events the result was a win for the visitors by just four points, viz., 20 as against 16. There still remained the relay race for decision, and then began the discussion as to just how many points this should score (if any). Some of the visitors' representatives were for not counting it in at all, as they alleged that it was only in the event of a tie resulting on the other events that points should be allotted for the relay race by way of deciding the tie. Others were willing to allot, say three points for the relay race, the same as were allowed for the individual competitions, and in this event it would not matter very much which team won the relay race, as their side (St. John's) had a lead of four points. The Y.M.C.A. deputies, however, pointed out that it seemed only equitable that more points should be apportioned for the team event than for the others, and showed how it was possible for one of the teams to score no less than six points in any one of the latter, by scoring first, second and third places in it. (For instance, St. John's scored 6 in the 60 yds. back stroke).

QUESTION OF WEIGHT

This question of the weight to be adjudged to the various events should really have been decided by the Captains of the two teams before the beginning of the contest, and in the present inchoate state of organised natation in China it was difficult, in lieu of any pre-arranged allotment, to find the suitable rules to follow. Accordingly, the referee, Mr. R. W. MacCabe, was appealed to and he was at first inclined to agree with the Y.M.C.A. contention, viz., that five points be apportioned to the relay race, in view of the fact that such team events as relay races and water polo matches are always more heavily weighted in interport competitions between Shanghai and Hongkong than the individual races, etc. Eventually,

(Continued on Page 2)

SUPPLEMENT TO RACING RECORD

Secretary Olsen Issues New Data Regarding Track Affairs

Secretary A. W. Olsen, of the Shanghai Race Club, has just issued Supplement 1, Volume 11, of the "Racing Record." The carefully compiled supplement contains much news of interest to followers of the Track.

There are set out for reference, in convenient form, the results of races according to distance, at both Shanghai and Kiangwan, from January 1 to April 21, 1919, race records for the same period, also an analysis of ponies that have started (Hongkong included in this section) and the records of the Hongkong Meeting, Feb[illegible] 1919.

There is a record of all winning tickets in the Sweepstakes.

Mr. Edmund Toeg is a contributor with a cartoon and a very good colored representation of the Shanghai Grand National Steeplechase, 1918.

Wins Two National Titles In One Night

Loren Murchinson of the New York Athletic Club, whose remarkable running at the recent National Senior championships held in New York, stamps him as one of the best sprinters of the day. Murchinson scored a victory in both the 60 and 300-yard events winning two national championships in one night.

Twenty-Six Innings Tie Is New Baseball Record

Robins And Braves Exceed Old Mark By Two Frames; Darkness Ends Game

Boston, May 1.—The Robins and the Braves celebrated May in this ordinarily peaceful city by staging a prolonged, heart-breaking struggle for twenty-six innings at Braves Field and bombing to bits all major league records for duration of hostilities. When darkness drew its mantle over the scene, forbidding further battling, both teams were still on their feet, interlocked in a death clutch and each praying for just one more inning in which to get in the knockout blow.

As far as results in the chase for the pennant go the game was without effect, for the final score was 1 to 1. In the matter of thrills, however, the oldest living man can remember nothing like it, nor can he find anything in his granddad's diary worthy of comparison. Heart disease was the mildest complaint that grasped the spectators as they watched inning after inning slip away and the row of ciphers on the scoreboard began to slide over the fence and reach out into the Fenway.

STANDS EXCITED

Nervous prostration threatened to engulf the stands as the twentieth inning passed away in the scoreless routine and the word was passed from the knowing fans to those of inferior baseball erudition that the National League record was twenty-two innings, the Robins having beaten the Pirates by 6 to 5 in a game of that length played in Brooklyn on August 22, 1917.

The twenty-second inning passed in the history-making clash, and then the twenty-third, with a total result of four more ciphers on the scoreboard and a new National League record for duration. The less hardy of the fans began to show signs of the strain by moving restlessly in their seats and babbling about perpetual motion and eternity. But the warriers down there on the field had no thoughts of records and no eyes for the fans, whose very presence they seemed to have forgotten. With a gameness that makes pebbles seem like chewing gum by comparison, they bent apparently unflagging energies on that one great object—to "beat these guys."

ROOTING FOR RECORD

Now the old-timers in the stands began to whisper to each other with tense faces that the big-league record was twenty-four innings, established in an American League game in the Hub on September 1, [illegible], on which occasion the Athletics downed the Red Sox by a tally of 4 to 1. The Robins and the Braves didn't care. They didn't even know it. They simply went along in their sublime ignorance and tied this record, then smashed it, and by way of emphasis, tacked on a twenty-sixth session.

At this stage of the proceedings Umpire McCormick yawned twice and observed that it was nearly bedtime. He didn't seem particularly thrilled by what was going on. To him and his brother arbiter, Hart, it was merely an infernally long day's work.

McCormick remembered that he had an appointment pretty soon with a succulent beefsteak. He wondered if it wasn't getting dark. He held out one hand as a test and decided that in the gloaming it resembled a Virginia ham. He knew it wasn't a Virginia ham and became convinced that it was too dark to play ball. Thereupon he called the game, to the satisfaction of himself and Mr. Hart and the chagrin of everybody else concerned.

GREAT FIELDING BITS

The fielding on both sides was brilliant in the crises. Olson saved Brooklyn in the ninth, when, with the bases filled and one out, he stopped Pick's grounder, tagged Powell on the base line and then threw out the batter.

In the seventeenth inning one of the most remarkable double plays ever seen in Boston retired Brooklyn. The bases were filled and one was out when Elliott grounded to Oeschger. Wheat was forced at the plate, but Gowdy's throw to Holke was low and was fumbled. Konetchy tried to score from second and Gowdy received Holke's throw to one side and threw himself blindly across the plate to meet Konetchy's spikes with bare fist.

Joe Oeschger and Leon Cadore were the real outstanding heroes among a score of heroes in the monumental affray of this afternoon. The two twirlers went the entire distance, pitching each practically the equivalent of three full games in this one contest, and, mirable dictu, instead of showing any sign of weakening under the prolonged strain, each of them appeared to grow stronger. In the final six innings neither artist allowed even the shadow of a safe bingle.

The Braves' twirler had rather the better of the duel in some respects. Fewer hits were made from his delivery than from that of Cadore. Oeschger practically twirled three three-hit games in a row, while Cadore pitched three five-hit games in the afternoon's warfare. In only one inning, the seventeenth, did Oeschger allow two safe blows, and Cadore let the local batters

(Continued on Page 2)

S.C.C. TOO GOOI FOR 'NOMADS'

Wins Match At Race Course By 26 Runs; Customs Beat Parsees In Close Game

POLICE SURPRISE 'RECS'

Wainwright High Score Of Day With 75 Runs; Isaacs Takes Six Wickets For 26

The Shanghai Cricket Club met the "Nomads" on the S.C.C. ground yesterday afternoon and in a very interesting game, on a wicket just recovering from the rain, the S.C.C. won by the margin of 26 runs.

Billings won the toss and although the wicket was very slow he of course had no besitation in batting first. The start was not very convincing for Deeks was badly missed before he had scored, and with the score board reading 14, Clifford was bowled by a shooter from Allison. The advent of sporting Dean Spencer put a little better complexion on matters, but neither batsman seemed comfortable with either Allison or Leach.

When Duthort was put on in place of Leach at the pavilion end, Deeks showed his appreciation of the change by hitting the new bowler for 11 runs in one over, but Spencer fell to a ball that came back quickly when the score read 37.

Deeks was the next to leave, a really good ball from Duthoit breaking yards in to hit the leg stump. Deeks contributed 31 in his usual sound and steady style.

With things looking anything but rosy, they became blacker when Tippin was put on at the top end, for after dismissing Middleton he clean bowled Read with the next ball, and although Barnes prevented the hat-trick the next ball saw the new batsman walking pavilionwards with the middle stump uprooted. Muriel, who was playing very soundly, was then partnered by Dr. O'Hara and runs came very quickly despite the slow outfield.

Hayward rang many changes in his attack but it was not until Knight was put on, and the score was 138, before Muriel left. His 46 was the outcome of very careful cricket, marked by many sound strokes past cover. Cobb and Dr. O'Hara carried the score to 161 before the Doctor was out to a fine catch by Dr. Morris. Dr. O'Hara's contribution was a very breezy and valuable one.

With only two runs added Cobb was well caught at point by Knight and Billings partnered Grimshaw for the last wicket stand. Only eight runs were added before Hansell got Billings caught at point and the innings thus closed for a total of 171, leaving the Nomads two hours in which to get the runs.

The Nomads started well for Hawkings pulled everything to leg and runs came quickly. Knight soon left and afterwards only Morris, Hayward and Hansell could play Dr. O'Hara. Hansell batted extremely well and was still undefeated when stumps were drawn at 7 o'clock. Dr. O'Hara came out with the fine analysis of 6 wickets for 52.

The scores and analysis were:

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB

W. C. G. Clifford, b. Allison	4
S. J. Deeks, b. Duthoit	31
Rev. C. E. Spencer, b. Duthoit	8
H. Middleton, b. Tippin	10
H. E. Muriel, b. Knight	46
W. S. Read, b. Tippin	0
E. G. Barnes, b. Tippin	0
Dr. W. E. O'Hara, c. Morris, b. Hansell	37
P. H. Cobb, c. Knight, b. Hansell	11
R. Grimshaw, not out	5
G. M. Billings, c. Knight, b. Hansell	3
Extras	16
Total	171

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. W. Allison	12	2	24	1
D. Leach	11	3	23	—
W. N. Hansell	10.3	4	17	3
A. Duthoit	6	—	35	3
Dr. H. H. Morris	5	1	17	—
R. J. Tippin	5	—	17	3
W. J. Hawkings	2	—	10	—
C. Knight	2	—	12	1

'NOMADS'

C. Knight, b. Dr. O'Hara	8
W. J. Hawkings, c. Read, b. Dr. O'Hara	36
Dr. H. H. Morris, c. O'Hara, b. Billings	28
V. H. Lanning, b. Dr. O'Hara	2
A. W. Hayward, c. Muriel, b. Dr. O'Hara	17
W. N. Hansell, not out	32
D. W. Leach, b. Billings	5

(Continued on Page 2)

S.C.C. TOO GOOD FOR 'NOMADS'

(Continued from Page 1)

K. W. Tribe, st. Deeks, b. Billings 2
H. W. Allison, b. Billings 0
B. W. Duthoit, c. Billings, b. O'Hara 8
F. J. Tippin, c. Deeks, b. O'Hara 4
Extras 3

Total 145

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. M. Billings	15	2	56	4
Dr. W. O'Hara	19.5	2	52	6
P. H. Cobb	3	—	15	—
W. S. Read	5	2	9	—
R. Grimshaw	3	—	10	—

S.R.C. v. POLICE

The S.R.C. suffered a surprising defeat at the hands of the Police representatives on the S.R.C. ground.

Wainwright and Quayle batted finely against keen bowling and Bourne also contributed a valuable 24.

When the S.R.C. batted the early downfall of Ollerdessen meant everything, a ball from Isaacs, who kept a good length, coming off Ollerdessen's pads and on to his wicket.

Isaacs came out with the fine analysis of 6 wickets for only 26 runs.

The scores were:

S. M. POLICE

Major Wainwright, c. T. W. R. Wilson, b. C. Ollerdessen. 75
A. Cameron, b. T. Wilson 0
Major Bourne, c. Willis, b. T. Wilson 24
J. A. Quayle, c. W. Manley, b. Bhoora 53
G. Sale, not out 26
J. Watson, b. Bhoora 9
J. McDonald, b. and c. Ollerdessen 7
J. G. Adams, l.b.w. Ollerdessen 0
C. G. Thurgood, b. Ollerdessen 4
J. Isaacs, c. Willis, b. Bhoora. 0
Pelling, c. Bhoora, b. C. Ollerdessen 4
Extras 6

Total 208

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. W. R. Wilson..	9	1	35	2
W. Manley	1	—	14	0
C. Ollerdessen ...	18.2	2	87	5
C. H. Bhoora ...	16	5	39	3
W. Wilson	7	1	27	0

S.R.C.

H. B. Ollerdessen, b. Isaacs .. 4
J. J. Ellis, c. Cameron, b. S. Sale 0
A. J. Willis, c. McDonald, b. S. Sale 18
T. W. R. Wilson, c. Watson, b. Isaacs 12
F. C. H. Ollerdessen, b. Isaacs 1
W. E. Wilson, b. Isaacs 1
C. H. Bhoora, b. Isaacs 3
W. T. Manley, b. Quayle 1
H. J. Ambrose, c. Watson, b. Isaacs 5
C. E. Ollerdessen, not out ... 11
H. G. Reed, b. Quayle 0
Extras 6

Total 57

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. Sale	7	0	13	2
J. Isaacs	8.2	0	26	6
J. A. Quayle	2	0	12	2

PARSEE C. C. v. CUSTOMS R. C.

The Customs cricketers, who were playing their first match this season, were the visitors to the Parsees Ground on the Race Course yesterday afternoon, and they won a close game by 19 runs.

The Parsees batted first and R. F. Shroff and Damri scored well against fine bowling by Ogden and Curry. The Customs had a hard struggle getting the runs for R. F. Shroff bowled finely on the bowler's wicket, but thanks to Heron, Lonergan and Curry they just succeeded.

The scores were:

PARSEE C. C.

R. F. Shroff, c. Ogden, b. Nash 11
N. S. Karanjia, b. Ogden 7
S. F. Shroff, b. Ogden 0
K. Khambatta, b. Nash 8
E. D. Damri, c. Barnes, Curry. 19
R. H. Ragi, b. Ogden 4
R. Viccajee, c. Nash, b. Ogden 7
B. D. Tata, c. Dallow, b. Curry 0
B. S. Khambatta, not out 1
M. H. Kavarana, c. Barnes, b. Curry 0
M. D. Dafi, b. Ogden 0
Extras 3

Total 52

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ogden	9.3	—	32	5
Nash	8	2	17	2
Curry	1	1	—	3

CUSTOMS CLUB

D. Heron, b. R. Shroff 10
R. Ogden, b. R. Shroff 1
J. Lonergan, l.b.w. Ragi 11
W. Nash, b. R. Shroff 1
G. Curry, b. R. Shroff 15
R. Close, b. R. Shroff 4
J. Brass, c. Dafi, b. R. Shroff. 4
T. Mellows, c. K. Khambatta, b. R. Shroff 5
O. Barnes, c. R. Viccajee, b. Khambatta 2
S. Dallow, not out 6
A. Barnes, c. Damri, b. R. Shroff 4
Extras 8

Total 7

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. F. Shroff	14.3	4	32	8
R. H. Ragi	11	2	18	1
K. Khambatta ...	3	1	13	1

Twenty-Six Innings Tie Is New Baseball Record

(Continued from Page 1)

group hits only in the sixth and ninth.

At the receiving end of the batteries, O'Neill gave way to Gowdy for the Braves before hostilities were concluded, and Elliott took Kruger's place behind the bat for Brooklyn.

STARTS WITHOUT FIREWORW

There was no indication in the early stages of the combat that anything startling was brewing. The Robins got one lone single in the first, second and fourth innings, and the Braves got lone hits in the second, third and fourth, but without tangible results in the score column.

In the fifth Robbie's men got their valuable tally. Krueger was walked by Oeschger, who offended in this way very seldom in the afternoon. Krueger went down to second while Oeschger was fielding Cadore's little pat and getting his man at first. Ivy Olson played a most important role at this juncture by slashing a line drive over Maranville's head for a single, on which Krueger completed his journey and weighed in at the home plate. Olson went to second on a wild pitch but was left there as Oeschger tightened up and fanned Neis and Johnston lined to Mann in left field.

The Braves tied up the score in the succeeding inning, jamming over the final run of a game which was destined to go on for twenty scoreless innings thereafter, tying the existing record in this respect.

In the sixth session Cadore fielded Mann's bounder and threw him out at first. Cruise came along with a mighty drive to the scoreboard which netted three bases. Holke popped up a short fly to left which Wheat ran in and caught. Boeckel delivered the goods in the form of a single to center upon which Cruise tallied. When Maranville followed with a double to center it looked a bit dubious for Mr. Cadore and his pals. Boeckel was caught at the plate, however, in the effort to score on the Rabbit's blow, Hood, Cadore and Krueger participating in the putout.

After this session, save for the Braves' flash in the ninth and the Robins' effort in the seventeenth, the two twirlers were entire masters of the situation.

BOX SCORE

BROOKLYN (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Olson	10	0	1	6	9
Neis, rf	10	0	1	9	0
Johnston, 3b	10	0	2	3	1
Wheat, lf	9	0	2	3	0
Myers, cf	2	0	1	2	0
Hood, cf	6	0	1	3	1
Konetc'y, 1b	9	0	0	30	1
Ward, ss	10	0	0	5	3
Krueger, c	2	1	0	4	3
Elliott, c	7	0	0	1	3
Cadore, p	10	0	0	1	13
Total	95	1	9	78	34

BOSTON (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Powell, cf	7	0	1	8	0
Pick, 2b	11	0	0	5	10
Mann, lf	10	0	2	6	0
Cruise, rf	9	1	1	4	0
Holke, 1b	10	0	2	32	1
Boeckel, 3b	11	0	3	4	7
Maran'le, ss	10	0	3	1	9
O'Neil, s	2	0	0	4	3
Christen (a)	1	0	1	0	0
Gowdy, c	6	0	1	6	1
Oeschger, p	8	0	1	11	0
Total	85	1	15	78	42

a Batted for O'Neil in ninth inning.

Brooklyn ...000 010 000 000 000 000 000 00—1
Boston .....000 001 000 000 000 000 000 00—1

Called darkness.

Two base hit—Maranville, Oeschger. Three base hit—Cruise. Stolen bases—Myers, Hood. Sacrifices—Hood, Oeschger, Powell, O'Neill, Holke, Cruise. Double plays—Olson and Konetchy; Oeschger, Gowdy and Holke. Left on bases—Brooklyn 11, Boston 16. Bases on balls—Off Cadora 5, Oeschger 4. Struck out—By Cadore 6, Oeschger 7. Wild pitch—Oeschger. Umpires—Messrs McCormick and Hart. Time of game—3 hours 50 minutes.

At The Theaters

Today's 3 o'clock matinee at the Apollo will be William Desmond in "Time Locks and Diamonds," a picture of rare fascination and thrill. This evening the bill is to be Tom Moore in the great sporting picture "Lord and Lady Algy."

More big attractions are to be offered this week at "The House showing Big Pictures." On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the incomparable Clara Kimball Young and her own company will present "The Claw." This picture is adapted from the Cynthia Stockley novel of African life, a remarkable story screened in a remarkable way.

The remainder of the week, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and next Sunday will see one of the strongest photodramas that has been screened at the Apollo. It is "The Right to Lie" by James Aurein with Dollores Cassinelli in the stellar role. The theme of the play is "Should a Woman Lie to Save Her Husband's Life?" The cast is notable and includes Frank Mills, Joseph King, Warren Cook, Violet Reed, Grace Reels and George Deneubourg.

AT THE ISIS

Pearl White in Episodes 3 and 4 of "The Black Secret" will be seen at today's 3 o'clock matinee at the Isis. Tonight the program is a repetition of these episodes and Fannie Ward in "Our Better Selves."

Further episodes of "The Black Secret," which is Miss White's latest and best Pathe serial, and Lonesome Luke's best comedy are on the bills for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday performances.

Episode V of "The Black Secret" is entitled "The Unknown" and Episode VI is called "The Acid Bath." The rapid action of this serial, the wonderful settings in many lands, the dramatic interest throughout have entraced millions of motion picture followers.

AT THE VICTORIA

An exceptionally interesting offering is made today by the Victoria theater. Mme. Petrova in the Paramount Picture "The Law of the Land" is to be the chief feature at both matinee and evening performances.

In the afternoon the added attraction is to be two new episodes of "The Red Glove," in which Marie Walcamp, recently in Shanghai, is the star.

At the evening show there will be, in addition to the stellar attraction, a two-part Mack Sennett comedy entitled "Are Waitresses Safe." This comedy is typical of Sennett but is said to introduce many new features made for laughing purposes only.

AT THE OLYMPIC

Another Metro Wonder-Play is to be the feature at the Olympic theater on Monday and Tuesday nights. The bill is "His Father's Son." Lionel Barrymore is at his best in this charming screen production and he is ably seconded by Irene Hunley. It is a play of "love, mirth and millions" and is certain to prove a great drawing card.

AT THE ASTOR

Music lovers will be interested in the announcement that a Fifth Song Recital is to be given at the Astor on Thursday evening by Gerald Zalsman. The artist is to be assisted by Mmes. Beale, Fane, Zalsman, Cavanaugh and Austin and Messrs. Speelman, Maitland, Dexter and Dumbarton and the A. W. Club Chorus.

AT ST. GEORGE'S

On of the attractions at St. George's this evening will be the production at the Open Air Cinema of Norma Talmadge's new six-reel drama "The Safety Curtain." This gripping drama is produced from the book of the same name by Ethel M. Dell.

AT THE TOWA

A new serial of gripping interest is to be started at the Towa Cinema tonight when the first three episodes of "The Fatal Ring" are screened. This Pathe Serial is one of the strongest plays of its kind produced in recent years. Episodes of "Elmo the Mighty" will complete the bill.

Lawn Bowls

Owing to the heavy rains of Thursday night and Friday morning Bowls was knocked on the head yesterday. It was hoped that as the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club rink competition had been postponed, owing to the Scottish shoot, that a few of the open championship ties would have been played off. Such, however, was not to be and it must have been a great disappointment to many an ardent trundler to be stuck for something to do on the one great half holiday of the week.

Should the weather hold good there should be two interesting matches played off today, one at Wayside Park and the other at the Recreation Club's greens. The teams were published on Friday and it only remains for "Old Sol" to come out of his shell to give the pear shaped enthusiasts a chance to justify their time honored existence.

ENGLISH CUP WON BY ASTON VILLA

(Continued from Page 1)

H. A. Ayling (Sussex) and A. Scholey (Sheffield).

THE PLAY

The play did not reach the highest standard and could not be compared with the wonderful exhibition in the England v. Scotland match a fortnight earlier, but it was always interesting to watch.

Victory undoubtedly went to the better side, but Huddersfield may be congratulated on making a hard fight for victory. The goal which decided the match came just before the close of the first quarter of the extra half-hour played under the new rules of the competition, and the ball went into the net off Wilson, the Huddersfield center half. A corner kick was admirably placed by Dorrell. Kirton met the ball with his head, and, in trying to clear, Wilson had the misfortune to help it into goal, well out of the reach of Mutch. Thus, for the second time this season, the Villa won a Cup tie by a goal inadvertently scored by an opponent.

While the Villa were the better side, notably in the second half, Huddersfield had the easiest chances in front of goal. Just before the close of each "45" they should have scored and scored easily; and if either of these opportunities had been made use of, there is not much doubt that the Cup would have gone to Yorkshire.

HUDDERSFIELD'S FAULT

Huddersfield played with great dash in the first half, and gave Villa defence many anxious moments. But the forwards never really mastered the Villa half-backs, although Islip, who made a useful substitute for Smith, managed to get the better of Ducat on more than one occasion. His centers were usually well directed, but the inside men were at fault when the ball came across. As a matter of fact, the Huddersfield inside forwards were singularly ineffective. Barson marked Taylor with success, and generally the work in the vicinity of goal was erratic and lacking in discrimination and judgment.

The Villa forwards played the more scientific game. They frequently outmaneuvered the half-backs, but failed to break down the solid defense of Wood and Bullock. The nearest approach to a goal for the Villa during the first half came from a corner admirably placed by Wallace. The ball went to Moss who headed it on to the crossbar. It was directly after this incident that the Villa goal had one of its narrowest escapes. From one of Islip's centers the Villa defense got in a hopeless tangle. It appeared that nothing could save the goal, but although two or three Huddersfield men were on the spot, they failed to kick the ball into the net.

The football in the second half was full of incident. The Villa played with great confidence. Wallace being in his best form at outside-right. He outpaced Watson again and again and his centers were always beautifully judged. Yet the Villa could not score, Mutch being admirably covered by his backs, who received great help from Wilson during this period of pressure. Huddersfield broke away occasionally but Ducat had by this time taken the measure of Islip, and Barson held Taylor safely. Just before the finish Huddersfield should have won the match. The best piece of combined play during the whole game saw the Villa defence beaten by some bewildering passing in which Richardson, Mann, and Taylor participated. With fine judgment the latter, covered by a back, transferred the ball to Swann, who was unmarked and splendidly placed. Unfortunately the inside left failed to take steady aim. He shot wildly and Hardy cleared.

The Villa maintained their superiority during the extra half-hour and fully deserved the goal which settled the issue.

Wallace, the Villa's international outside-right, was the best forward on the field. Like Hardy, Weston, and Stephenson, he won a second Cup medal on Saturday. Walker was an enterprising center-forward, but I was not impressed by the play of Kirton and Stephenson. The latter has a great reputation, but I have never had the good fortune to see him play a really first-class game. Dorrell was a moderate substitute for Edgley, never very anxious to get to close quarters with the Huddersfield defenders.

The Villa half-backs once more proved the mainstay of the side, and Harrop could not have done better than Moss, who showed pace, skill in tackling, and good judgment in making openings for his forwards. Ducat played his usual game, cool and effective, and Barson was great in defense. The backs kicked and tackled well after a moderate start, and Hardy did all that was required in goal.

Huddersfield were splendidly served by their defense. Bullock was the finest back on the field. He faced the more dangerous Villa wing and showed excellent judgment in kicking and tackling. He had a sound partner in Wood. Mutch kept goal in first-class form. He ran out a long way to meet one of the first Villa attacks and nearly lost a goal thereby, but he made no mistakes afterwards. The halves were grand workers, but the wing men lacked the finish of the Villa halves. Wilson, at center-half, was one of the successes of the match. He repeatedly broke up the combination of the opposing inside forwards.

The forwards were disappointing. They played a hard, bustling game but lacked skill in control of the ball and steadiness and accuracy in front of goal. In fact the Huddersfield forward play was typical of Second League football. Islip and Mann were the best of a moderate lot.

ST. JOHN'S WINS IN AQUATICS

(Continued from Page 1)

however, the St. John's delegates found grounds for their standpoint out of a publication issued under the auspices of their opponents' organisation, to wit, the Y.M.C.A. Camp Physical Culture Booklet (1918), where the same amount of points is given to the relay race as to the other events, and then, in the event of a tie, that side is adjudged the winner which wins the relay race. Accordingly, as the decision was entrusted by both Captains, Mr. Wm. Sung (Physical Director of St. John's) and Mr. C. G. Hoh (Physical Director of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.) to the referee, and he elected to follow the above-quoted authority, the result was finally decided as a victory for St. John's, three points being allowed (like for all the other events) for first place in the relay race, which was won by the Y.M.C.A., whose score thus totaled 19 as against their opponents' 20.

This initial meeting may safely be considered the harbinger of many more close and keenly fought contests between the above two organisations, and the result cannot but be of untold benefit to the Chinese swimming fraternity and to the art of natation generally in China.

FOREIGNERS COMPETE

The fact that the Y.M.C.A. included in their team some foreigners raised not a little comment both on the part of the St. John's contingent and on the part of the spectators and it might (in fact, it would) make comparisons more easy were all the contestants Chinese exclusively. As things stood, had it not been for the services (to the Y.M.C.A.) of Ozorio, who captured the most marks, winning the Plunge for Distance, the 220, the 20 yards under water and the 100 yards, and the assistance of Remedios who got second in the 20 yards and of Cruz who got second in the 100 yards, the showing of St. John's would have been all the more notable, comparatively. Ozorio and Remedios and Cruz also were in the Y.M.C.A. winning relay team: hence their assistance may justly be appraised at 19 points.

Several of the events were very close indeed, particularly the 20 yards dash, which a very speedy Honolulu Chinese, K. C. Yang, captured for St. John's, beating the favorite, Remedios, who is one of the best at this distance in Shanghai.

Considerable credit for the success of the function is due to Mr. C. G. Hoh, the affable Y. M. C. A. Captain, who worked indefatigably for several weeks before the contest.

THE RESULTS

The detailed results are appended:

	Points
20 Yards Swim ....Y.	2, S. J. 4
60 Yards Back St..	S. J. 6
Plunge for Dist....Y.	3, S. J. 3
100 Yards Swim ..Y.	5, S. J. 1
220 Yards Swim ..Y.	3, S. J. 3
20 Yards' Under-water .....Y.	3 S. J. 3
Relay Swim .....Y.	3
Total ....Y.	19, S. J. 20

WINNERS' NAMES

20 Yds. K. C. Yang; Remedios; O. K. Lieu.

Plunge.—Ozorio; S. P. Koo; D. F. Nyi.

220 Yds. Swim.—Ozorio; Z. H. Ling; S. P. Koo.

20 Yds. Under-water.—Ozorio; O. K. Lieu; S. P. Koo.

100 Yds. Relay.—C. Z. Chow; Lewis Tong; Cruz; Remedios; Ozorio.

60 Yds. Back Swim.—S. P. Koo, S. J.; D. C. Zung, S. J.; D. F. Nyi, S. J.

100 Yds. Swim.—Ozorio; Cruz; K. C. Yang.

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SPORT AND STAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

Hall, New York. Anna Case the well known soprano, took part in the experiment. She sang the first part of a song, then, the lights being turned down so that the audience could not see what was happening, she left the stage, and the song was finished by the phonograph without any apparent variation in the timbre. The American diva next sang a duet with the machine, which reproduced her own rendering of the original air of Thayer's "My Laddie," she herself giving a counter melody with her natural voice. The test was evidently a severe one.

If it was as successful as report states it was it may be taken for granted that these indefatigable inventors, who have so long been searching to discover some practical method of synchronising voice and action in film plays, will be stimulated to still further efforts. Sooner or later they are pretty sure to find a solution of the problem, but that it will bring about the radical transformation they anticipate in the now "silent" drama is very doubtful. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the numerous reasons why "speaking" films might not prove so desirable as their advocates fancy they would. One very obvious disadvantage, however, cannot be too much emphasised. They would no longer speak, as at present, a universal language which every spectator, no matter what his nationality may be, can read simultaneously.

* * *

This is not to say that the "speaking" film has not its uses. At the present time the Governor of New York State, Mr. Alfred E. Smith, is actually utilising a combination of phonograph and screen to win over the millions of voters in the State to support the vast reconstruction program that has been drawn up. His speech, setting forth all the reasons why the proposed measure relating to housing, education, food, hygiene, the regulation of capital and labor, and so on, are necessary, will thus be delivered to an audience immensely greater than could be reached by any other means.

It is a precedent that is almost certain to be followed. If the experiment is as successful as is anticipated, it can hardly fail to arouse the attention of those who foresee the day when the State will begin to consider the advisability of exercising some sort of control over every cinema theater in the country. In moments of national emergency, as has been pointed out already, it would be possible by means of the thousands of existing screens to put all the facts of the case before practically the whole population. It might, of course, be equally desirable to prevent a partisan use being made of a large circuit of theaters under the control of one man. Such a person if unscrupulous and inspired by anti-national or unpatriotic sentiments, could very easily, by almost imperceptible gradations, exert a very pernicious influence on millions of unbalanced minds, insinuating doubts about matters the justice of which they had hitherto never even questioned.

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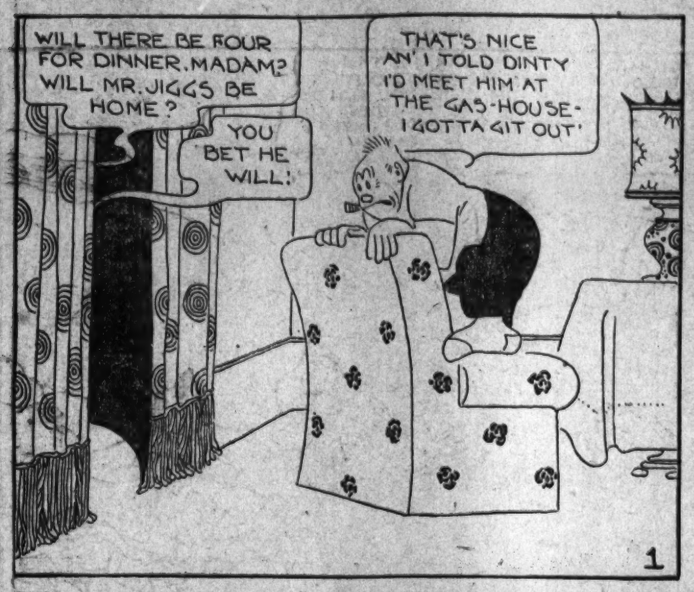
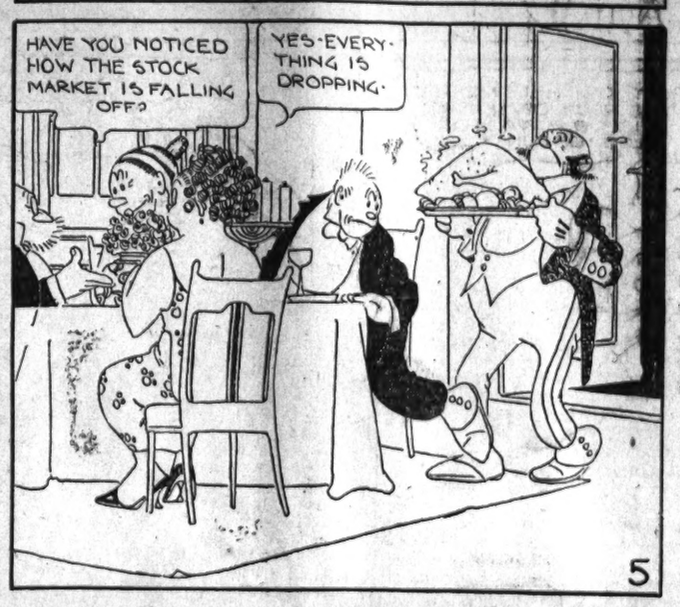
Comic Picture Section

Sunday, June 13th, 1920

Bringing Up Father

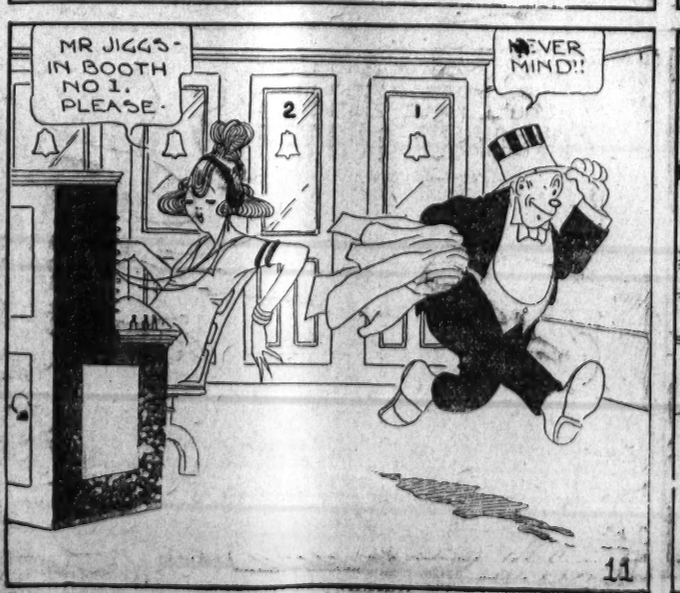

WILL THERE BE FOUR FOR DINNER, MADAM? WILL MR. JIGGS BE HOME?
YOU BET HE WILL!
THAT'S NICE AN' I TOLD DINTY I'D MEET HIM AT THE GAS-HOUSE- I GOTTA GIT OUT'
1

MAGGIE- I WAS THINKIN'-
YOU NEVER HAD A THOUGHT IN YOUR LIFE- GO GET DRESSED MR AND MRS DE JECTED ARE COMING TO DINNER - GO ANSWER THE PHONE!
2

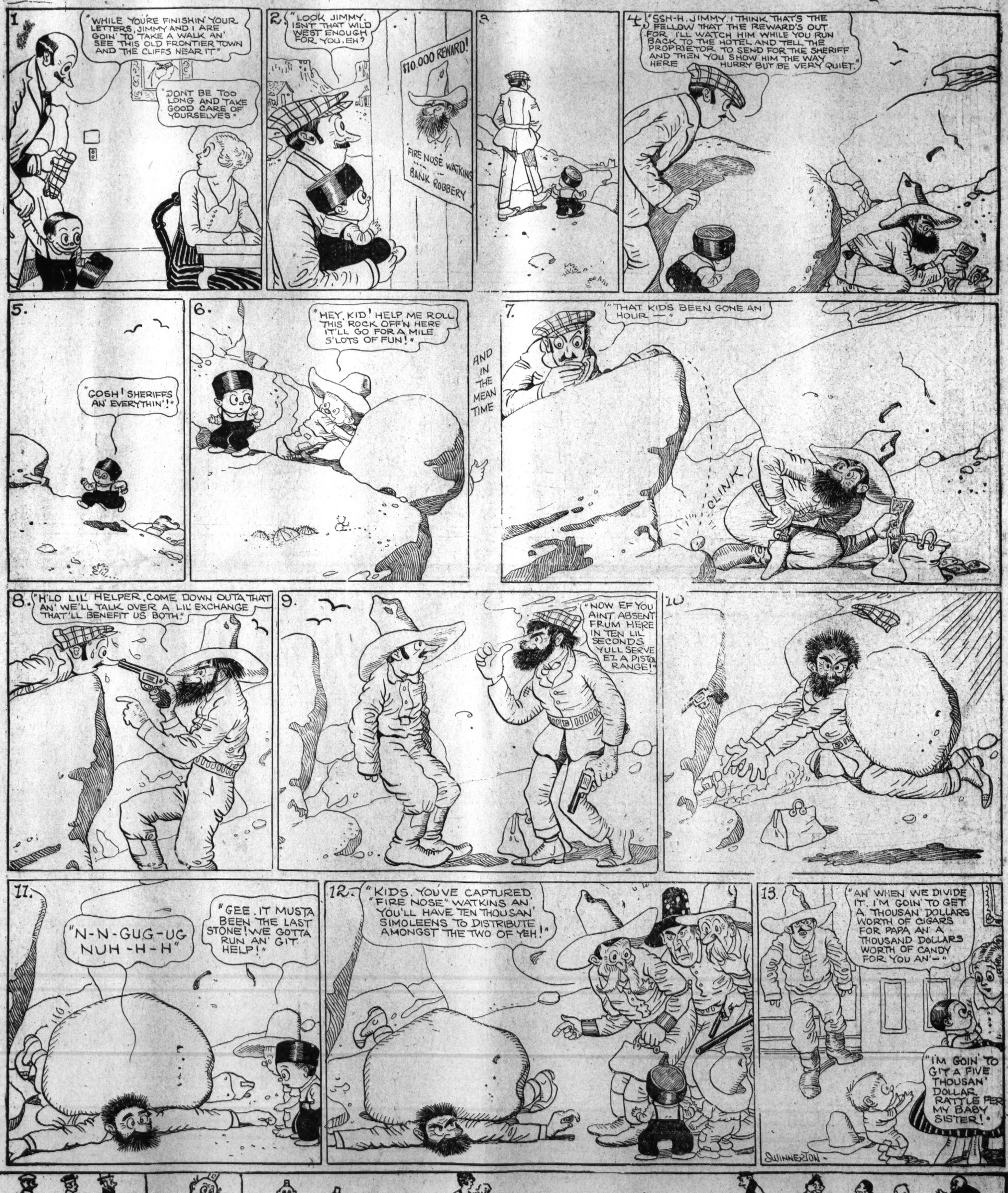


DON'T WORRY- MRS. JIGGS- WE UNDERSTAND- IT COULDN'T BE HELPED-
WE'LL CALL AGAIN-
I INSIST ON TAKING YOU OUT TO DINNER - WE'LL GO TO THE SWELLNOT-
I'LL TELL JAMES WE ARE GOIN' OUT!
7

THAT WUZ A DIRTY TRICK- JIGGS- IT'S LUCKY WE BELONG TO THE SAME CLUB OR I'D HAVE GIVIN' YOU A BATTLE-
FORGIT IT- ME BOY- HERE'S FIFTY BEANS CALL ME AT THE SWELLNOT IN FIFTEEN MINUTES AN' SAY YOU ARE THE COUNT DE BATE!
8



Little Jimmy


1
"WHILE YOU'RE FINISHIN' YOUR LETTERS, JIMMY AND I ARE GOIN' TO TAKE A WALK AN' SEE THIS OLD FRONTIER TOWN AND THE CLIFFS NEAR IT"
"DONT BE TOO LONG AND TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOURSELVES"
2.
"LOOK JIMMY. ISN'T THAT WILD WEST ENOUGH FOR YOU, EH?
$10.000 REWARD!
FIRE NOSE WATKINS — BANK ROBBERY
3.
4.
"SSH-H. JIMMY, I THINK THAT'S THE FELLOW THAT THE REWARD'S OUT FOR. I'LL WATCH HIM WHILE YOU RUN BACK TO THE HOTEL AND TELL THE PROPRIETOR TO SEND FOR THE SHERIFF AND THEN YOU SHOW HIM THE WAY HERE HURRY BUT BE VERY QUIET."
5.
"COSH! SHERIFFS AN' EVERYTHIN'!"
6.
"HEY, KID! HELP ME ROLL THIS ROCK OFF'N HERE IT'LL GO FOR A MILE S'LOTS OF FUN!"
AND IN THE MEAN TIME
7.
"THAT KID'S BEEN GONE AN HOUR —"
CLINK
8.
"H'LO LIL' HELPER. COME DOWN OUTA THAT AN' WE'LL TALK OVER A LIL' EXCHANGE THAT'LL BENEFIT US BOTH."
9.
"NOW EF YOU AINT ABSENT FRUM HERE IN TEN LIL SECONDS YULL SERVE EZ A PISTOL RANGE!"
10
11.
"N-N-GUG-UG NUH-H-H"
"GEE. IT MUSTA BEEN THE LAST STONE! WE GOTTA RUN AN' GIT HELP!"
12.
"KIDS. YOU'VE CAPTURED "FIRE NOSE" WATKINS AN' YOU'LL HAVE TEN THOUSAN' SIMOLEENS TO DISTRIBUTE AMONGST THE TWO OF YEH!"
13.
"AN' WHEN WE DIVIDE IT. I'M GOIN' TO GET A THOUSAN' DOLLARS WORTH OF CIGARS FOR PAPA AN' A THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF CANDY FOR YOU AN' —"
"I'M GOIN' TO GIT A FIVE THOUSAN' DOLLAR RATTLE PER MY BABY SISTER!"
SWINNERTON